THE WATERBURY WATCH.

EYELESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,309—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

THE OLDEST AND BEST MATURED.

The largest sales in India.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

"Napier Johnstone"—Heart Bottle.. ... } Prices from
"Carlton," 11 years; Carlton, 5 years. .. } Rs. 21
"Glentromie" and Andrew Ushers ... .. } Rs. 41
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
Dublin Whisky Distillery Co.'s, Irish ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* is and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
H. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ..	18th May.
				Tuesday
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
H. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton.....	29th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	5th June
AKBAR-I-HIND	1023	700	A. W. Adamson..	12th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
H. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	3rd July.
H. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart.....	10th ,,

The steamers marked H. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers change there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich...	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE.....	E. Perini.....	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

on or about

ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....Rs.	840	Rs. 480.

above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA.....M.	Garofolich..	4,200	600	14th June. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
PERSIA.....	R. Hutchinson..	3317	420	19th May.
BRITANNIA..	F. Blight.....	3069	480	29th ,,

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	430	21st June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 11th May, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail about
CLAN MURRAY..	2,193	E. WORFOLK...	25th May.

THIS STEAMER has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers The Saloon and cabins are all on Upper deck.

Passages granted at moderate rates. For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Ramart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,889 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



AUSTRALASIAN, s.s. 3,700 tons. This magnificent steamer, belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE, will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 23rd May, 1888. The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel now lying at P. Shed, Prince's Dock. A milk cow carried on board.

This steamer, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., app'y to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CALIFORNIA," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK, and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE OLD

COGNAC BRANDY,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen		37 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen.....	Rs.	33 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen		29 0

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	Rs. as.
LIGHT SHERRY —A light Spanish Wine of fair quality ..... per dozen	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE—A light natural unblended wine ..... do.	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent wine for general use ..... do.	24 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior soft and dry ..... do.	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine ..... do.	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale ... do.	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice ..... do.	40 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 4	6 4
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IF PROVIDING AGAINST

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE

COMING MONSOON

AND IN WANT OF

PROVISIONS,

WINES, BEERS, WATERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE STORES

CONSULT

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S

PRICED LISTS

FREE ON APPLICATION AT THE

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,, 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,, 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,, 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,, 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,, 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,, 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,, 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,, 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,, 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,, 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,, 42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N. B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoise & Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposit Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.

ROENISCH, Dresden.

COLLARD AND COLLARD,

PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.

KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)

270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public: see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark

W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the vent of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR......MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
PATIENCE.

FRIDAY, DOROTHY.

SATURDAY, RIP VAN WINKLE.
New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSAGES BOOKED TO LONDON OVERLAND ON SPECIALLY FAVOURABLE TERMS.



THE S.S. "RUFFORD HALL," 4,000 tons, 500 H. P., Captain MOFFAT, WILL SAIL on 23rd May. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard.	3500	400	13th June

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL ..J. Hughes.......4100 500 26th June

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NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., No. 1, Rampart Row, west, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated 16th day of May, 1888.

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NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on 21st May, 1888, for SUPPLY of COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR at Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Ahmedabad Deesa, and Abu.
Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 14th April, 1888.

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The works comprised will be Earthwork, including ordinary earthwork and Rock cutting, Masonry in Bridges and Culverts, Masonry in Stations and Buildings, Platelaying, &c.

Tenders should be sealed with wax and superscribed Tenders for works on Nandicanama or Markapur, Division, Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Tenders should be for all the above descriptions of works to be executed on a contract, and should reach the Engineer-in-Chief's Office before noon on the 25th of May 1888.

Tenders received after that date will be rejected.

On lodging a deposit of Rs 500 as earnest money, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted, applicants can obtain from Engineer-in-Chief forms of schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by them, also the conditions of contract to be signed by them, and the form of contract which the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into. Plans, sections, and drawings, together with the specifications of works will be open to inspection of Tenderers at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Bellary.

Those whose Tenders are accepted will be required within 10 days of acceptance of the Tender, to make a deposit in cash or Government Securities of 3 per cent. of the total value of the work to be executed by them. A deduction of 10 per cent. will also be made from time to time from payment for works actually executed until the amount of such deductions, plus the original deposit, reaches a total of 6½ per cent. of the value of work to be executed.

In case no Tender for completion of the above work under contract should be made and accepted, petty contractors are also invited to tender on a schedule of rates for each such work. The terms on which such work is to be done and a form of schedule of rates to be filled in and signed by petty Contractors can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief on a deposit of Rs. 50 being lodged by each Tenderer as earnest money, which will be returned if terms are not accepted.

The Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reason.

Joint Tenders by two or more persons will not be accepted. Tenders must be made and contracts entered into either in the name of one person or in the name of a firm, but the names of the members of a firm contracting must be furnished to the Engineer-in-Chief.

H. C. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Bellary, 7th May, 1888.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...iety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

...SSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—European (s), from Liverpool; Abiona (s), Middlesbro.'

...SSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hindoo (s), Cutch-Mandvie; Coconada, (s), Marmagao.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Brookfield, European ...d Venetia entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Abiona, Katie and ...dbeg entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Honkong, ...r extra s.s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post ...fice at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.—The ...eeting of this Society, which was to have been ...ld yesterday, has been adjourned *sine die*.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement ... traffic for the week ending 12th inst. shows ... increase of Rs. 41,882 in receipts.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A woman, named Sabai, ...ing in Falkland Road, fell from the window of ...r house, on Tuesday evening, a height of about ...rty feet, sustaining serious injuries. She was at ...ce removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by the coroner ...esterday, in Frere Road, touching the death of ...arayenjee Luckmichund, aged 56 years. Yesterday ...orning, at about half-past 4 o'clock, deceased, on going ...to a window on the third storey of his house, ...verbalanced and fell out of the window on to ...e street, a height of about forty feet, and was ...lled. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by ...e coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching ...e death of Bhagee, woman, aged about 60 ...ears, who, while passing along Khoja Street, near the ...ull Bazaar, on Tuesday, was accidentally knocked ...own by a hack victoria, and one of the wheels pass...ng over her fractured several of her ribs. She died ...hortly after admission into hospital. A verdict of ...ccidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Cazee Syud Street, touching the death of Luximun Mayaker, aged 35 years, a tindal, who on Monday night took his evening meal and retired to bed, and the following morning was found dead. He frequently suffered from difficulty of breathing. The verdict was that death was caused by heart disease.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Lalbaugh, touching the death of Dwarka, woman, aged 18 years, the wife of one Ragoo, a Policeman, who was missed from her residence on Monday evening last. A little previous to that she had complained of a severe headache, from which complaint she suffered frequently. A search was made for her by her husband and relatives, and her body was founding floating in a tank in front of her house. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments she wore were on her person. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

...HEFT BY A STUDENT.—Ramshunker Atmaram, a ...dent in the School of Arts, was yesterday charged ... Inspector Lyall, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing ... quantity of wearing apparel, a purse containing Rs. 20 and three gold ear ornaments, the whole valued at Rs. 105, the property of Ghella Shamji, a tailor, from his house in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on Tuesday last. The accused was stopped on the road by a Policeman at 3 o'clock yesterday morning with a bundle, which he stated was his bedding. On it being searched, however, the abovementioned articles were found in it, which were subsequently ascertained to have been stolen from the complainant's house, where the accused also occupied one of the rooms. Accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POONA KIDNAPPING CASE.

THE case in which a Mahomedan, named Shaik Ibrahim, charged the Rev. Sister Superior of St. Mary's Home with kidnapping a girl, came on again for hearing before Col. Bolton, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, on Tuesday. The Rev. Cecil Rivington, S. S. I., and two of the Sisters were present in Court. The (alleged) father of the girl was called, and deposed as follows:—My name is Ganoo valad Villoo. I am a malee, and thirty years of age, living at Chikli. Accused No. 1 (Moona) is my mother-in-law. My wife's name was Suttoo, and accused No. 1 is her mother. It is seven years ago since I became acquainted with accused No. 1. At that time I had lost a son and had a daughter living. The child then was six months old. I first saw Moona at Bombay and not at Chikli. My wife preceded me to Bombay by two months. I found my wife and accused No 1 living with a Mussalman. (The complainant identified.) Accused No 1 refused to allow my wife to return with me, intending to take her on to Kurrachee. I was in Bombay for six days. Since then I have not heard of my wife or daughter. I am not certain whether it is the child now before the Court; it is a long time ago. I now recognise the child as mine. When I first went to Bombay I saw nobody living in the house except those I have stated.

Mr. Tumne here remarked that he would reserve his cross-examination if Mr. Xavier had any futher evidence.

Mr. Xavier: I have a cartload of evidence; but I shall wait until the court first frames a charge.

Mr. Tumne: I reserve my cross-examination.

The Court: Have you any questions to ask?

Cross-examined by Mr. Tumne—I have no wife living. I was married to Sukoo about twelve years ago. I was twenty years of age. My wife was fifteen years old when she bore a son, and about eight or nine years old when I married her. About three years after my daughter was born. I do not know my father-in-law's name. Sukoo was given to me in marriage by the mother of accused No. 1; named Bhima. She is in Poona. I forget her name. After my wife arrived at Kurrachee she wrote to me twice, asking me to take her back. This was four years ago. I received no letter from her mother. I do not know where Sukoo is. I replied, telling her to come to Bombay, where I promised to meet her, and bring her home. Accused No. 1 is not of my caste. I learned this at Panch Nad. I did not bother my head about my wife's parents when I married her.

Re-examined by Mr. Xavier: I learnt in Poona that my wife went to Bombay. I satisfied myself that Sukoo was of my caste through a man in whose employ I was. That man was of my caste.

By the Court: I will take care of the child if it is made over to me, but my caste people may object as she has entered another caste. I will take her if they do not object. We named the child Godu, but I do not know how she was called in Bombay.

Complainant was here called and questioned by the Court, when he replied that he wished the case to be proceeded with. He said that the statement he had made was under the advice of Mr. Xavier.

His Worship then delivered the following judgment so far as the Sister Superior is concerned:—From the evidence recorded in this case up to date I consider that Sister Superior Eleanor Crawford, of the St. Mary's Home, received the girl Godu, *alias* Fatoo in good faith, and has not, therefore, committed any offence. I dismiss the complaints so far as she is concerned, and she is discharged. (Section 253, C.P. C.) The reasons in detail for making such an order will be given when the case as against accused No. 1 has been fully heard, because witness No. 12, the supposed father of the child is not sufficiently able to recognize it as his daughter to the satisfaction of the Court. I therefore call upon accused No. 1 to produce further evidence, if she has any, to prove the parentage of the girl. It is ordered that the child be produced in Court until the whole of the inquiry is gone into.—*Poona Observer.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·7
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

A BRITISH SOLDIER RUNNING AMUCK.

CASES of native soldiers running amuck are of frequent occurrence, but it is not often that we hear of British soldiers breaking out. Such a case, however, has occurred at Delhi, where Private Venart, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, ran amuck in the fort on the 13th instant. A correspondent gives the following particulars:—

It seems he had been drinking for some days, and was somewhat under the influence of liquor at noon when he was at the coffee-house. He demanded a stick of tobacco on credit, and the coffee-house-keeper refusing, he seized a knife off the table and attacked the man, who, however, managed to effect his escape. The Provost Corporal, on duty then, hearing of the occurrence, came down with a guard of three men and endeavoured to arrest Venart, who struck at the Corporal with the knife, inflicting a slight flesh wound and breaking through the guard, rushed bareheaded out of the building. He next came across a party of native servants of the fort who were under a tree close by, and attacked them. They all contrived to get away, however, except one unfortunate punkah coolie, who was lying on the broad of his back fast asleep. Venart threw himself on this man, planting his knees on his chest, and, thinking he had killed him—for the man showed no signs of life—he attempted no further violence.

He then rushed away from the spot, observing he was being surrounded by the guard, and made for a *baoli*, or well, which is approached by means of stone-steps leading to the surface of the water. He ran down the steps, and seeing there was no other way of getting at him except by the steps he faced about and defied any one to take him. The guard, finding Venart would not give himself up, then approached him with fixed bayonets. He made a determined fight for it, and received bayonet wound in the right side before he could be overcome.

The punkah coolie was immediately removed to hospital. He was in a dying condition at the time, but revived somewhat towards the afternoon. Little hope is entertained of his eventual recovery.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE ATW AR CHAMOLI KOLI AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Mankar on behalf of a creditor, asked for permission of file the grounds of opposition, mentioning that his client went on Saturday last to the office of the Clerk of the Court to do so, but found it closed. Mr. Dhairyavan, who represented the insolvents, said it was known to everybody that during the vacation Saturday was observed as a close holiday. Mr. Mankar said he could mention several instances in which the grounds of opposition were allowed to be filed even on the day of discharge, and he urged that the grounds of opposition which his client wanted to file were of a serious nature. Mr. Dhairyavan said he was in a position to prove that the opposing creditor, a Marwaree, had tried very hard to induce the insolvents to settle his claim, but that when he found they could not do so, for they had no money, he came forward merely to annoy the insolvents as Marwarees usually did. Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that he knew of contrary instances in which debtors tried to annoy their Marwaree creditors. After some discussion, Mr. Mankar's application was granted. Mr. Dhairyavan asked to be allowed to reserve his objection till the hearing of the petition. His lordship declined to reserve the objection, but directed the opposing creditor to pay the costs of the application. An interim order was granted to the insolvents till the hearing.

RE MAHOMEDALI EBRAHIMJEE.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule granted by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 4th ult. for the withdrawal of the petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE SETA RANA MEMON.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE VENAYEK SADANAND NAVALKAR.—Mr. Mankar applied for an adjournment of the hearing for six months, as the insolvent was settling with his creditors. It was true that insolvent had already had about seven months, but he applied for a further adjournment as he was unwilling to pass. through the Court. After some discussion, his lordship granted an adjournment for two months, with an interim order for the same period.

RE DEWJEE DAMODHUR AND COWASJEE BEJONJEE PAVRI.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents were granted leave to amend the secudule and to serve notices.

RE GUNPUTRAO RAMCHUNDER.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order and for leave to serve notices.

DISMISSAL OF PETITIONS.—The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed on the ground that their schedules were not filed within thirty days as required by the Act:—Leonora Maria de Miranda, Tookarami Sumbhojee Boley, and William Reeves Foster and another.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Cheba Jetha Surti; Kurimjee Bhanjee Bora and another; Thomas Curran; Sewlal Valabh Sikligar; Rama Gungaram Sonday and another; Manoel John Coyithem; Damodhur Cursondas and others; John Andrew Gomes and others; Hursaron Rastomsing Thawoor and another; and Wilfred Alfred De Silva.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

THE following is a list of new subscribers to the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home:—

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Mr. Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia	2
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Mr. Sorabjee Cawasjee Pawvalla	10
Mr. George Cotton (Monthly)	5
Mr. Kaikusrao Dhunjeebhoy	50
Captain A. Gwyn	5
Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell	25
Shrimant Madharao Vinayek Kibe of Indore	25
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Mr. James W. Wilkinson	25
Mr. H. I. Rustomjee	25
Mr. J. W. Walker, C.S	10
Mr. K. B. Framjee Ardeshir	5
Mr. Rustom	25
A Gentleman, thro, Revd. M. A. Fonseica	5
Bai Sonabai Dadabhai Wadia	25
Her Highness Maharani Sarnomayee, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.	25
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah	2
Mr. H. Herajee	2
Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam	5
Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla	2
Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chenai	10
Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Barocha	25
Mr. Cawasjee Dady Limjee	5
Mr. Hirjeebhoy Dadabhoy Allbless	5
Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee Khoras and sons.	10
	Rs...373

THE adoption of the continuous brake system by the railway companies though cautious and slow is continuous and sure. The Board of Trade's regular issue of the half-yearly Parliamentary return doubtless has its beneficial influence upon this progress, and something is doubtless due also to the frequent testimony of Board of Trade inspectors' reports on railway accidents to the value of efficient brake power. The latest Board of Trade returns just out show that the total amount of stock now left without continuous brakes is reduced to 649 engines and 6,245 carriages, or 7 per cent. in the one case, and 10 per cent. in the other. But this is not quite so satisfactory as it seems; for much of the stock fitted is fitted with brakes which either do not comply, or only partially comply, with conditions laid down by the Board of Trade as essential to a good brake. The percentage of total stock fitted with brakes complying with these conditions is 54 per cent. of engines, and 59 per cent. of carriages. This percentage, however, is yearly increasing.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither is it necessary to extol the virtues of ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose, and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20 Hatten Garden, London, and avoid noxious imitations.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE VALUE PAYABLE POST.

THE rules of the value-payable post have been during the past two years misused for his own profit by an inhabitant of Lucknow, named Mirza Abdullah, or Mirza Muhammad Abdullah, who generally affixes to these names the literary title "Hazrati." This man is the son of a former Subordinate Judge of Bareilly, and besides being well read in the vernacular, possesses a competent knowledge of English. While retaining his Mahomedan name, he professes to hold the Christian religion. He settled in Lucknow about four years ago, and in April, 1886, he began the operations which have since led to his trial in a criminal court. Mirza Abdullah has an office in which several Eurasians and natives are employed, and business accounts are there kept up in due form. He has had printed at various presses a number of pamphlets on the subject of the slaughter of oxen, these pamphlets being of the strongest anti-Mahomedan kind, appealing to the Hindus to unite for the stoppage of the practice; and beside these he has brought out, in pamphlet form with paper covers, various small works in literature and fiction. With this stock-in-trade Mirza Abdullah's system of business is to despatch a selection of the pamphlets (of either description) by value-payable post to addresses which he has obtained of respectable natives throughout India; advising, according to his own account, the addressees of the contents of the parcels by separate communication, but it would appear that this alleged intimation is not usually received. The amounts specified for recovery on the value-payable parcels vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 or more; the contents being of the actual value of less than a rupee and generally without use or interest to the recipient. Great numbers of these packages have been refused by the addressees, but as the rules of the Post Office prescribe in such cases the return of the parcel to the sender without further charge, Mirza Abdullah is put to no further expense than the original postage. On the other hand, the number of persons who, on receiving the usual intimation from the post-office, pay the sum specified and take the parcel, is sufficient to yield Mirza Abdullah a considerable income. In the single month of August, 1887, he received in this manner no less than Rs. 1,400 through the various post offices at Lucknow. A native gentleman of Muttra, having paid in this manner Rs. 7-10 for a packet containing books worth a few annas complained to the magistrate of the district, and criminal proceedings were instituted against Mirza Abdullah at Lucknow. The accused urged as his defence that his agitation against cow-killing was sincere and *bona fide*, and that as regards the novels and literary productions, he was entitled to price them high in view of their superior quality. It was not denied that he habitually despatched parcels of his books to persons who had not ordered them and of whom he knew nothing; but as this places the addressees under no obligation to take the parcels, nor was any false communication made to them to induce them to do so, it was decided that the prosecution of Mirza Abdullah under the Indian Penal Code for cheating could not be sustained. Since his discharge he has continued sending out his publication in the above described manner in great numbers, and hundreds of parcels of books have been returned to the Lucknow post-office for re-delivery to him during the present year. His dishonest trade is notorious in Lucknow, and was exposed in an article in the *Ayad* newspaper of the 2nd. The profits are evidently still so large that there is no chance of Mirza Abdullah's ceasing to despatch over-priced parcels, so long as he can ascertain addresses to which to sent them. He so doing does not bring him within the reach of the criminal law, and though the matter has been represented to the Post Office authorities, it may be some time before a rule can be laid dowm which will prevent the abuse of the value-payable system. In the meantime the public should guard themselves by exercising caution in accepting value-payable parcels without full knowledge as to what they contain and by whom they have been sent.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of death registered during the week ending 5th May was 216 against 240 and 236 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 30. There were 61 deaths from cholera, against 69 and 73 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 45 and 25 respectively, against 48 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·0 per mille per annum, against 25·4 the mean of the last five years.

TEMPTATION AND ROBBERY.—Robert Avatt, a young Eurasian lad, was charged with the theft of four currency notes of Rs. 10 each, a gold and a silver watch, and a gold bracelet, the property of Mr. H. Mackintosh, a well-known money-lender, residing in Chaudney 1st Lane. Accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Cockerell Smith, appeared on behalf of the complainant, and stated that his client did not wish to press the charge or ask for any heavy punishment. As the accused had pleaded guilty to the charge, he would leave it to the clemency of the Court to deal leniently with him. Inspector Forsyth stated that complainant, on the recommendation of his son, had taken the accused into his house on the 17th of March last, to assist him in his work and in return, the lad received food and lodgings. Complainant was worth about four lakhs of rupees and had also jewellery in the house to the value of about Rs. 5,000, but there was not a single lock in the whole house, and his money and jewellery were always left open, which fact the accused had taken advantage of. All the property had been recovered by the police. In reply to his Worship, accused stated that he used to assist complainant in his Court business, and accompany the bailiffs in serving writs, &c. His Worship sentenced accused to a whipping of seven stripes as a juvenile, observing that it was a highly improper thing for complainant not to take proper precautions with his property, and he had no business to place temptation in the way of the boy. It was currently reported that a forgery had been committed by the accused in respect to a cheque for Rs. 220, on the Oriental Bank, drawn in favour of R. Avatt, and dated the 1st May, bearing the alleged signature of Mr. H. Mackintosh. This cheque had been presented to the Bank, but the authorities refused payment, having some doubt as to the genuineness of the signature on the cheque, which was subsequently shown to Mr. Mackintosh, who at once detected the forgery. It was then found that two blank cheques had been abstracted from the cheque book, and the loss of watch and bracelet was also discovered. This led to the arrest of accused, who on Saturday, the 5th instant, was turned out of the house by Mr. Mackintosh, who suspected him of the theft of three currency notes of Rs. 10 each, which he had received only the evening previous, but the numbers of which he had not kept any record of. Neither the alleged forgery nor the theft of the two blank cheques has yet come before the Court.—*Daily News.*

A KIND-HEARTED CAPTAIN.—Four seamen, named Storey, Starkey, Conner, and Lackery, were charged before the Magistrate as Calcutta with being stowaways on board the ship British Isles, which vessel arrived in port on Thursday last from Liverpool. Accused pleaded guilty, stating that they could not get any work, and thought if they came out here they might get a ship. In reply to his Worship Captain Southcott, master of the vessel, stated that the accused had behaved very well during the passage out, and did what they could very willingly. His Worship, addressing the accused, observed that in consideration of the good character which the captain gave them, the sentence of the Court would be that they should each undergo a week's simple imprisonment. Inspector Bowen informed the Court that should the accused, on release from jail, not be able to get a ship, Captain Southcott would give each of them Rs. 10, as he had promised them for behaving themselves so well during the passage, in order that they might get board and lodgings for at least a few days, and not become vagrants. This was certainly a very kind and considerate arrangement of the captain's who had better deposit the money with the Shipping Master, to be handed over to the accused on their release from jail.—*Ibid.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTING CATASTROPHE—A wealthy native gentleman, a resident of Nimtollah, near Calcutta, on the occasion of some marriage festivities, contracted with a native electrician for the illumination of his house last Tuesday night. A large dynamo was set up, and in place of an engine to work it eighty Grove's cells were employed. The cells were placed on a *tuktaposh*, which was raised on coolies' heads, relays of coolies being employed in supporting the platform. Why this was done is not clear. The men were so employed for three hours. The result was that eight of the men were seriously affected by inhaling the fumes of nitrous oxide gas given off by the cells. Two died on Wednesday, and six others are now in the Campbell Hospital in a more or less critical condition.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

CHINA AND NEPAL.

THE following memorial from the Chinese Resident in Tibet appeared in the manuscript edition of the *Pekin Gazette* of March 18:—

Your servant, Wen Shuo, begs humbly to report the following:—On the 21st December, 1887, your servant received a petition from Erdeni, the King of Nepal, stating that the *Ka-chi*, or Chief Minister, Pijeshengh Dsiehjetseng Rajenapahatuje (Bere Shumsher) had recently been deputed to proceed on a mission of inspection to ascertain the condition of the people and the frontier, and ought to have started in November. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China had as an extraordinary act of grace conferred on the Minister the brevet rank of *Kuo Kan Wang*, or "Right Valiant Prince," but the latter had since been patiently waiting for the arrival of the Letters Patent, as also of the cap and robes of office conferred on similar occasions on Mongolian Princes, and until he received them he could not venture to start on the proposed tour. The King therefore asked for instructions for his guidance in the matter.

Your servant, in replying to this communication, informed the King that, in accordance with the constitutional usage of the Celestial Dynasty, Patents of Nobility were issued in certain numbers at fixed times, and in due order of succession, by the Grand Secretariat, and that the use of the Imperial seal could not be abruptly requested on every occasion that one or two individuals were to be invested with such orders. This would explain the delay which had occurred in the present instance.

In China, when officials received transfers or promotions for which it was customary to return thanks, they invariably expressed such thanks immediately on the receipt of the Imperial Decree announcing their promotion or transfer, and no one ever thought of deferring doing so until he received his letters of appointment from the Grand Secretariat. As regards the elevation of the Prime Minister of Nepal to the rank of Prince, the late Resident had ordered him to prepare a letter of thanks to the Throne for the honour that had been conferred on him, but though a long time had elapsed since the receipt of the Imperial favour, the memorial returning thanks had not yet been forwarded in obedience to the instructions contained in the Resident's despatch. A request on the contrary had been preferred for the Letters Patent and the insignia of office.

Your servant added that the Letters Patent, cap and uniform might have been forwarded by the regular courier service and might be on their way, or might have been retained in Pekin to be sent back with the tribute mission from Nepal. In not starting before he received the insignia of office the *Ka-chi* had no doubt shown his appreciation of the dignity attaching to the official costume of the Celestial Dynasty, and the incident afforded proof of the sincere and submissive attitude of the King of Nepal himself. Court and official robes were, however, always issued by the Imperial Household Department and the matter was one in which your servant could not properly interfere. Moreover, on a tour of inspection on the border, travelling costume would be more appropriate than court dress, for which latter there was no necessity on such an occasion. This communication would, it was calculated, reach the King of Nepal about the end of the year or early in the ensuing year.

Your memorialist being anxious to identify himself with your Majesty's sympathy for distant regions, and to mark his appreciation of the King's sincere and respectful demeanour, procured out of the funds placed at his disposal by the Imperial bounty the following articles, namely, a travelling cap, a Prince's button, materials to make a couple of robes, a pouch, a rain hat, a piece of red felt to make a rain-coat, and a pair of shoes, all of which were forwarded for the use of the Chief *Ka-chi*.

This, it was explained, was merely a temporary provision, and was not to be construed as a precedent. Such an exceptional step might be taken on a rare occasion at the discretion of the memorialist, but could not be adopted whenever the King might think fit to prefer a similar request. Your memorialist at the same time wrote to the Grand Council and the Mongolian Superintendency, asking them to urge the Imperial Household Department to lose no time in having the articles in question forwarded either by Government courier or through the Nepaulese tribute mission on its return from Pekin.

As the matter concerns the relations of China with outside tribes, your memorialist begs, in accordance with precedent, to submit this report of the circumstances under which he bestowed the foregoing articles on the Nepalese Minister.

Autograph Rescript:—Let the Department concerned be informed.

JAPANESE MATERIAL PROGRESS.

THE statistics of this empire for the year lately ended furnish many proofs of one phase of that remarkable and undeviating progress which has come to be linked with the very name of Japan, as well as some food for interesting thought in respect of the country's future commercial relations with the outer would. During 1887 the aggregate value of Japan's foreign trade was 95 millions of dollars. In 1877 it was 51 million dollars only. Thus, in ten years, it has increased by more than 86 per cent. In the days when the proposal to revise the treaties on liberal lines was hotly combated by those whose interests dictate the maintenance of the present state of semi-isolation, it used to be the fashion to minimize the possibilities of this country's foreign commerce, and to say that neither the United States nor Europe had any substantial inducement to loosen the chains in which Japan was bound. That argument is now flatly refuted by figures. Since Japan by her own unaided strength resumed specie payments, her trade has advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1885 her paper currency, after ten years of severe fluctuations, during which it at one time touched 45 per cent. below par value, at length acquired a fair degree of stability, owing to measures of restriction which had been adopted by the Treasury. In the summer of that year it was officially notified that the fiat notes were to be exchangeable for silver from the following New Year's Day. Under the spur of this announcement foreign trade at once revived. Its value, which had been only 63½ millions of dollars in 1884, rose to 66½ millions in 1885, to 81 millions in 1886, and to 95 millions, as above related, in 1887. Maritime statistics, it naturally follows, tell a similar tale. Ten years ago the number of foreign vessels visiting Japanese ports annually was barely 200, with a total tonnage of 244,000. Last year the number of vessels was 948, and their aggregate tonnage was 1,269,429. With such facts and figures as guides, it is impossible to resist the belief that Japan is destined to become a factor of no inconsiderable importance in the world's commerce.

Another noteworthy feature of the record of 1887 is the rapid increase of railway construction—rapid, that is to say, when existing circumstances are taken into account. The addition in a twelvemonth of 151 miles of railways in a highly progressive country, where, with an area nearly equal to that of the British Isles, the previous total mileage was only 370, would hardly excite remark but for the special conditions by which Japan is now surrounded.

Altogether, 521 miles of railway have been built by the Government and the said company—239 miles by the former and 282 by the latter. The nature of the progress is shown by the following approximate figures. Between 1868 and 1877 the annual rate of construction was nine miles; between 1878 and 1880 it was five miles; between 1881 and 1883 it was 36 miles; between 1884 and 1886 it was 61 miles: and in 1887 it rose suddenly for 151 miles. At present the Government is working with money borrowed from the people. In 1885 a domestic 8 per cent. railway loan of 20 millions of dollars was announced, and this was floated in four instalments spread over two years, the whole sum being eagerly subscribed. Of late railroad projects have figured conspicuously in the list of internal works of development. Last year was remarkable, not merely for the great increase of mileage, actually constructed, but for the fact that it gave birth to no fewer than 11 railway companies, with an aggregate capital of 32 millions of dollars.

Her industries have also increased, and of these the foremost is cotton. At the end of December there were no fewer than 21 spinning-mills at work, representing 76,000 spindles and a yearly out-put of 1,320,000lb. Further, eight large new factories, with 117,000 spindles, had been started, and were being rapidly brought into working order.

IT is stated in Berlin on good authority that measures are to be taken to punish the authors of the calumnies which are constantly appearing in the German papers against the English doctors. They are the same organs which have spoken so disrespectfully of the Empress during the last few weeks. As long as they confined themselves to this topic they were treated with silent contempt by the Empress, but the shameful charges against the men who have served the Emperor with every possible devotion she is not willing to pass over.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

CONSEQUENT on the return of Mr J P Hewett, B C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Dept, No. 143, dated the 6th April last, the services of Mr W C Macpherson, B C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal from forenoon of the 9th inst.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surg D B Spencer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

Surg S O Nandi, M B, to officiate as Civ Surg of Sibi, during the absence of Surg R R Weir, M B, or until further orders.

Capt H B Thornhill, Cantt Magis, Agra, to be Depy Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill existing vacancies:—

The Revd Kenneth Macaulay Eicke, M.A.
The Revd Henry James Long, M.A.
The Revd Barclay Kitchin.
The Revd George Adam Ford, BA.

H. M's Secy of State has permitted the Revd A. L. Mitchell, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service, from 2nd April 1888.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A. Poingdestre, BSC., Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, from date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Capt E. D. F. Bignell, or until further orders.

Col H. P. Peacock, Poll Agent of the 1st Class, sub pro. tem., is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident at Jeypore, from 24th Apl 1888, and until further orders.

Major J H Newill, Offg Poll Agent of the 3rd Class, and Supdt of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas, is posted temporarily as Poll Agent in Harowtee and Tonk, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col J Biddulph, or until further orders.

Lieut A F Pinhey, Offg Poll Asst of the 2nd Class and Asst Poll Agent at Banswara, is posted temporarily as Supdt of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Maj Nevill.

Mr G B Irwin, Offg Poll Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Junr Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, from 2nd May, 1888, during the absence on leave of Mr. J A Crawford, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—APPOINTMENTS—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Capt F S Sorell, Wing Commander and Second in Command, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and Second in Command, vice Capt A Adye, transferred to the 6th Infantry.

6th Infantry.—Capt A Adye, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, 1st Infantry, to be Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, vice Capt Sorell, transferred to the 1st Infantry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgs, appointed to the Bengal Establt in G G O No 293 of 1838, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—

Albert Coleman,—9th Apl, 1888.

Albert Ernest Roberts; David Macdonald Davidson; John Charles Lamont; Arthur Holbrook Not; William Westropp White; Daniel Thomas Lane, M D; Robert Charles Macwatt, William Henry Edward Woodwright; Joseph Kinneard Close, MD; John Maurice Macnamara, MD,—22nd Apl 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G W S Fryer, Asst Mily Acct, on prabation, is confirmed in that appointment, from 25th Mar 1887.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Robert Balmain Low, Royal Irish Regt, Offg Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Lancers,—12th Oct 1886.

Lieut Charles Hugh Henry Gough, Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—15th Oct 1886.

Lieut Alexander Cadell, Manchester Regt, Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infantry,—13th May 1887.

Lieut Claude Herbert, East Yorkshire Regt, Wing Officer, 44th Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the B S C, from the 30th Sept 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Capt E W Dun, BSC, Wing Commander, 38th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Lieut-Col W G Smith, Genl List Infy, Commy Genl, Eastern Circle, (m.c.) for 1 year. Pension service—29th year, commenced 12th Dec. 1887.

Capt E D F Bignell, BSC, Malwa Bheel Corps, (p.a) for 1 year. Pension service, 19th year, commenced 7th July 1887.

Lieut C H Clay, BSC, 43rd Bengal Infy, (p.a.) for 1 year. Pension service,—5th year, commenced 6th Feb 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov 1881, the name of Col D Stand, MSC, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Col T W W Pierce, CB, BSC, (whose name is borne on the list of Maj-Genls of the Indian Army), on the 17th Mar 1888.

The following promotion is made subject to H. M's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj Gasper Burne, 6th May 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G Macdonald, Depy Acct-Genl, P W D, and Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India, P W D, is appointed to officiate as Acct-Genl, P W D, and Depy Secy to the Gov of India in the P W D, during the absence of Col A J Filgate, RE, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. A. R. Beecher, Examr 3rd Class, sub *pro tem*, is appointed to officiate as Depy Acctt-Genl, P.W.D., and Under-Secy to the Govt of India, P.W.D., *vice* Mr. R. G. Maclonald, appointed Offg Acctt-Genl.

With reference to P.W.D. Notification No. 368, dated the 23rd Nov 1887, Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Supdg Engr, 1st Class, State Railways, has been granted by H. M's Secy of State a further extension of leave for 5 months on medical certificate.

The services of Lieuts C. H. Cowie, R.E., and E. W. Walton, R.E., Asst Engrs, 1st and 2nd Grades, respectively, State Railways, are, on return from the Military Works Dept, transferred to the Establt under the Govt of Bengal.

Maj F. V. Corbett, R.E., Exec Engr, 1st Grade, N.W.P, and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr, Class III., *temporary rank*, from 16th Apl 1888.

Lieut Archibald Douglas Graham Shelley, RE, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to State Railways.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 144 of this date, Lieut A D G Shelley, RE, is attached to the Office of the Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras.

Mr E F Jacob, Class II, Superior Revenue Establt, State Railways, is placed on special duty, and attached to the Office of Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D.

Mr J S Beresford, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, N-W P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr, during the absence on leave of Mr A J Hughes, or until further orders.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 11th May.

THE Horse Guards having notified that Colonel R Upcher, D S O, 2nd Battn, the South Wales Borderers, will be placed on half pay on the 9th June 1888, on completing 6 years' service as a regimental, Lieute-Col he is permitted to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the elementary standard in Burmese:—Mandalay, 7th June 1887, Keary, Lieut H. D'U., Madras Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—Station Staff—Torrie, Captain L. J., 22nd Regt Madras Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer and in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Trichoor.

16th Regt Madras Infantry—Lieut G A Ward, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

22nd Regt Madras Infantry—Captain L J Torrie, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officcor to fill an existing vacancy. Captain Torrie will be graded regimentally next above Lieutenant F. W. Dawson.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

Indian Medical Service—Bgde-Surgn W H. Roberts, M D, doing duty, Eastern District, to do duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. Doyle, Surgn I P, doing duty, Eastern Dist, to report himself forthwith to the Depty Surgn General, H M's Forces, Upper Burma Force, Mandalay, for orders.

21st Hussars—Pigot, Major C B—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, that H R H the C-in-C has been pleased to grant Captain and Brevet Major C B Pigot, leave of absence, in extension, from the 7th May to the 1st September 1888, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Birch, Lieut D P L, No 4 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, to Ootacamund, from the 1st June to the 31st October 1888, private affairs.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Maximum Rates

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb.	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—

	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Mutton goat, per lb		0 2 6

SUGAR—

Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9

BREAD—

Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0	0	6

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—

Pigs. (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	8	0

FRUITS—

Pineapple, large, each	0	5	0
Do. Small per each	0	2	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	0	0
Do. do. small, per each	0	10	0
Do. do. Musk, large, per each.	0	2	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	7	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	3	0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	4	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2	0	0
Peaches, per dozen	1	4	0

GRAIN—

Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	10	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	6	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	8	0
Do. (old) do.	2	8	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund	1	4	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Cellery, large, each	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	0
French beans, per seer	0	1	3
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Cucumbers per doz.	0	9	0
Beans do ble, per seer	0	1	9
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	6	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	3	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6

DRY FISH—

Pompret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each	1	0	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Palah, large	0	1	6
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugryh, fish	0	1	6

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON. For terms, &c., apply to The MANAGER, English Hotel.

WE CHALLENGE any one all over India to get better and cheaper crockery than our celebrated kioto pattern. Universally approved.—Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

ESSENCE OF CHILLY, strong and palatable. Used in Clubs, Messes, &c., on table and in kitchen.—Sold at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

SPONGES.—BEST Turkey and Honeycomb, all sizes, and free from sand. A very large selection from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRESCRIPTIONS NICELY and CAREFULLY PREPARED from the best DRUGS, at very moderate charges, by WRIGHT and Company, Chemists, near Forbes's Ice Factory, Fort.

FURNISHED HOUSE (Sea View) TO LET, Middle Colaba, for five months, from 1st June. —Apply BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

FOR SALE, a light English-built BAROUCHE. Has just been thoroughly renovated. Can be seen at Freitas Coach Factory, near Tramway Terminus, Girgaum.

TO LET, Comfortable Suite of 4 Rooms with Baths, Stable, Cookroom, &c. Rent, Rs. 60. "Khusroo Lodge," Nesbit Road, Byculla, Cool.

TO BE LET, in MIDDLE COLABA, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six months from 1st June. Rent moderate—Apply to "A. B.," care of Publisher.

TO LET, FURNISHED at once, or from 1st June, for about 6 months from date, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks. Rent, Rs. 150 only per month; also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay.

COTTON MILL MANAGER.—WANTED, a practical CARDER and SPINNER to take charge of a mill in Bombay.—Apply with testimonials to "X Y.," office of this paper.

WANTED, a first-class certificated ENGINEER for a Mill in Bombay. He must be a thoroughly skilled, practical, and steady man. Applications, stating terms, and accompanying copies of testimonials to be made to "J. D.," care of this paper.

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IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of really Good character.—Opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

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THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 3b., Esplanade Road, Fort.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE, well-bred, good action, six years old. For Saddle or Harness. 14-3 hands. Certified to be sound.—Apply to "HIPPO," *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

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SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

SUTTONS SEEDS in hermetically sealed boxes, just received. Vegetable, at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each. Flower, at Rs. 4, 6, and 8 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a Light High DOG-CART, in very good condition, a high-caste, fast, and powerful BAY ARAB, charger height, set of English Harness, Saddle, Stable Kit, &c. Price, Rs. 950. Owner going home. —Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite mixture.—DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.
13, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR CANDY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock warehouse the undermentioned on account of the concerned.

E. 22 Bags Damaged Sugar Candy ex s.s. "Kashgar".

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 bales gray T cloth, shirtings and dhoties.
5 cases Turkey red prints.
3 bales white and colored handkerchiefs.
5 cases blue and red stripe dhoties.
3 cases trousering and check cloth.
5 cases white shirting.
A quantity of spelter, paint, umbrellas, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MARINE STORES, &c., &c. IN THE P. & O. CO'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of Old Marine Stores, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron, old iron chain, empty oil casks, sundry articles of tin &c., copper, old mattings, various wooden fittings of ships, broken glass and crockeryware, and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 17, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several consignment of fancy goods consisting of assorted glassware, superior porcelain ware, such as tea cups, milk jugs, dessert plates, &c. enamelled ware, walking sticks, shawls, table covers, patent corkscrew, gimlets, pinches, scent cases, lady's companion, dressed dolls, mechanical toys, tobacco and money purses, band mirrors, a large quantity of table ornaments of various kinds, table and hanging lamps, a consignment of English Veranon furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, stools, glass jars, inkstands, and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, teak and blackwood furniture consisting of chairs, sofas, cupboards, bedsteads, and sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong English landau by Kesterton of Long Acre.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten, grey Arab horse, goes well in single harness.
1 handsome strong English-built landau by Kesterton of Long Acre.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Kesterton.
1 second-hand English-built landau.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted office brougham in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Waree Bunder,

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Kirby and Co., Contractors, Victoria Dock, sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, behind the Cumoo Jaffer Salleman's Moosafarkhana, their surplus stock, consisting of locomotive engines, metre gauge four and six wheels, coupled by "Hawthorn," "Avonside Engine Works," (Fairlies patent) and "Dubs," Contractor's waggons, metre gauge, overhead traveller with double purchase crab winch, up to fifteen tons, with timber complete, Priestman's dredges with special and bucket grabs, centrifugal chain and tripod pumps, single, double and treble purchase crab winches, motar mill, Cornish rock drill, double flour mills, blacksmith's bellows, shafting with pulleys and pedestal complete, portable railway portable railway wagons, iron columns, augers, hammers, chains bolts and nuts, rope, brass and wrought iron.

AUCTION SALE OF A SURPLUS STOCK OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, in the compound of Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas a large quantity of building materials consisting of teakwood, ratters, planks, pillars tents, doors, and windows, large and small iron gates, teak door, frames, coffee, Machine scales, machine for pressing bales, tiles, beams and other sundry articles.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 72, Delisle Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerful grey Arab horse, and a set of single harness, &c., the property of JOHN F. BRADBURY, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments first-rate oleographs and oilpaintings, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built four-seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, also a collection of law books, including a complete set of the common Bench Reports, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.,&c. the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May, 17 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE OF POLICY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

MONDAY'S quotations for Stocks and Silver are repeated in Reuter's financial message of last evening, in which the only fresh item of news is the reduction, by 1-16d. per rupee of the Exchange Banks' drawing rate on India at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 3 7-8d.

The General Produce Markets would also appear to have been without change, the prices of wheat and seeds being quoted as before.

Reuter's figures for Monday's sales of Cotton in Liverpool were wrongly wired as 14,000 bales, and should have been 10,000 bales, which was the morning's estimate. Yesterday the market closed dull, the total sales having aggregated but 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats, which was 1,000 bales below what was expected in the morning, and ready Mid-Uplands declined 1-16d. to 5⅝d., but other spot quotations were unaltered. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for July-August and September-October deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all other positions. The Manchester Market had been firm.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday, with prices firmly maintained; but sandy qualities were ½d. per lb. lower. 23,000 bales have been put forward at these sales.

This morning's Cotton telegram from Liverpool reports that the market opened quiet; probable sales, 8,000 bales; Imports, 2,000 bales.

In New York, the slight decline of one point in September Futures was the only change yesterday, the spot price having remained at 10 cents. The Receipts at the American Ports were 7,000 bales, comparing as undernoted with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts.	7,000	1,600	5,600
Three days' do ...	16,000	4,800	17,100
Since 1st Sept.1887...	5,264,000	5,150,400	5,140,800

In sympathy with the dull news from Liverpool, and the absence of animation in New York, as above chronicled, a very quiet tone prevailed in our market at opening this morning, and as no support worth mentioning was received from buyers of either class, the feeling became intensified as the day advanced, and the business reported has been upon a very small scale indeed. Owing to the steady attitude of sellers, however, prices have not declined to any extent, and may be quoted the same as yesterday, but they lack, in most cases, the test of actual transactions. Bengals have been more enquired for than any other growth, and some 500 bales of these have been taken at Rs. 174½ to Rs. 191½; the other few purchases consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 209; and Wadwan, at Rs. 203.

WHEAT.—A large business is again reported in *Ekdani*, the prices of which have advanced to Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. for 91 per cent., and to Rs. 4-7-0 for 85 per cent., the market being firm at these quotations. Prices of other descriptions are called unchanged; but the tendency of all is upward, and dealers would raise their pretensions if enquiry expanded.

SEEDS also have been in active request, and considerable transactions have been reported to-day in a firm market. *Linseed* is unchanged in value; but *Rapeseed* is now quoted as follows:—

Yellow Guzerat..............	Rs. 6-10-0	per cwt.
Do. Cawnpore..........	„ 6-6-0	„
Red Do.	„ 5-10-6	„
Do. Delhi	„ 5-10-6	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,516	bales.
Wheat	55,719	cwt.
Linseed	9,919	„
Rapeseed................................	14,469	„
Gingelly	582	„
Poppy Seed................................	3,779	„
Groundnuts................................	878	„

FREIGHTS are quiet at our previous quotations. Some fresh business has been reported to-day, two steamers now in harbour having been fixed for the U. K. or Continent; one, the "Accomac" at 20s. per ton with considerable concessions; and the other, the "Ardbeg," at 19s. 6d. for one Continental port, or 19s. 9d. per ton if two.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day at yesterday's quotations throughout, the Banks having assumed rather a waiting attitude pending the result of Council allotments. There has been but a very small amount of 3 months' sight Credits offering at our quotation, and only one buyer, and the rate must be now taken as for this month only. Some ready Bank Wire Transfer has been sold at 1s. 4 1-16d.; and a small amount of demand has been placed for forward delivery, the rate at closing having been 1s. 4-32d. both for Bank Wire Transfer and demand from 1st July. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.to1-16d.,	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Credits do. do. ...	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Francs do. do. ...	171¼ to ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 100¼ for Four per cents per cash, 100 3-16 for this month's settlement, and 99⅞ to 15-10 for the June account. We hear that something has been booked for the near account, but nothing of importance on the other lines has transpired.

SHARES.—There have been more signs of animation in this market to-day, especially in Mill Scrip, and we have to report an advance of Rs 15 in Alliance; Rs. 10 in Hindoostan; Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas Khimjee; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, James Greaves, and Khatao Mucconjee. New Berar Press shares have moved up Rs. 17½; but Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ down, Badham, Pile are Rs. 5 higher. The Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½; and Bank of Bengal are up Rs. 5 per share.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CEYLON.

DEATH.

FITZGERALD—April 26, at Colombo, Surgeon-Major E M D FitzGerald, M. D. Medical Staff.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—May 8, at Ferozepore, the wife of James Baker, of a son.

KING-SALTER—May 9, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant H P King-Salter, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

JONES—May 11, at Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of Post-Master Sergeant Jno W Jones, Convalescent Depot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COCHRAN—GORDON—May 9, at the Congregational Chapel, Davidson Street, Madras, by the Rev S W Organe, assisted by the Rev M Phillips Robert Lyle, son of Lieutenant J Cochran, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr Ebenezer Gordon, of Madras.

DEATH.

HOLMES—May 10, at the Resident of H E Dewan Lachman Dass, Sialkote, Cecil D Holmes, eldest son of Cecil F Holmes, Esq., of Harrow, England, in his 29th years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

THE history of the Hyderabad Mining Concession is by no means complete, if credence is to be given to what is alleged on the part of Mr. Charles Hawes, who claims to have prior rights to those which Mr. Watson and his friends turned to such profitable account. Mr. Hawes, who was formerly a Magistrate in Bengal, was, some years after his retirement, sent from London to the Madras Presidency to arrange some complicated questions of tenure on the part of the representatives of Mr. Arbuthnot, who had acquired extensive plantations in Southern India. While engaged on this duty he took part in a scheme for a railway in Mysore, and then turned his attention to railway extension in the Nizam's territories. He became aware of the existence of considerable mineral deposits in the Hyderabad State. What followed may be found stated at length in another column, where we have reproduced a statement—more or less supported by documentary evidence—which has appeared in the Calcutta *Statesman*. It is right to mention that Mr. Hawes has wired to us to say that he has not seen the version of the facts given in the Calcutta paper, so that it must be received with a certain amount of reserve as *ex parte*. Still, making all due reservation, it is evident that the narrative throws an unexpected light upon the origin of the great mining concession which now claims the attention of Parliament. The facts indicated go to show that Mr. Hawes, while in Bombay in September 1881, searching about for a medium of communication with the Government of Hyderabad, made the acquaintance of Mr. Paul Mowis, a German, who was then engaged in trying to introduce the culture of silk worms into India, and had become intimate with people up-country. Mowis proceeded to Hyderabad, where he met Abdul Huq. The then Minister, the first Sir Salar Jung, had been in correspondence some time previously with Messrs. Rothschild with a view to forming a company to take over the Nizam's State Railway and extend it, but as the project was believed to have some connection with a desire to re-open the Berars question, the Government of India had discouraged it, and the affair came to nothing. Mr. Hawes's representative, it is asserted, suggested to Abdul Huq that the railway extension could be worked through other financial connections in London, and Abdul Huq declared that he had influence enough to obtain the concession if the terms were made good enough for him. Mr. Hawes in his turn went to Hyderabad, and an arrangement was entered into. It seems to have been settled without the slightest circumlocution that if the concession for the conversion and extension of the railway were procured, Huq was to obtain 1½ per cent. on the whole capital—a trifle of £60,000, which he soon afterwards cast aside as too little, and it was agreed that he should receive £120,000. Mr. Hawes on his side stipulated that as a reward for carrying through the railway undertaking, which would so largely benefit Abdul Huq, the latter should obtain for him a concession of the whole of the mining rights of the Hyderabad State for thirty years at a rental of £1,000 a year. This concession Mr. Hawes estimated as worth £1,500,000. It need scarcely be said that Abdul Huq had no idea of giving away the whole of so large a sum; it was ultimately stipulated that he was to receive a 6 annas share of the mining scheme as well as the £120,000 for engineering the railway. Soon after, the co-operation of Mr. Winter, and of Mr. Watson, became necessary, and in the result Mr. Hawes was deprived of his share of the concession. Of the magnitude of the profits to be realised there was no doubt in Mr. Winter's mind, for in a telegram to Mr. Watson he stated "Your share will be worth £400,000 to you. Trust me." Mr. Hawes provided the money for the preliminary expenses of floating the undertaking. A letter from Mr. Winter is said to be extant in which he asked that gentleman for his share of the cost of a stamp for a Promissory Note of £100,000 said to have been handed to Abdul Huq in Bombay, as an earnest of the resolve of the concessionaires to act fairly by him. Nevertheless Mr. Hawes was elbowed out, and it is said that by the arrangements carried through in London, a much larger profit was realised by the other parties concerned. A question may arise whether the concession transferred to the Deccan Mining Company in London is valid, as it is alleged that the same mining rights were conveyed in a prior concession to Mr. Hawes and others in Bombay, in accordance with conditions which had been accepted and fulfilled. This is, however, a subject which may receive elucidation in the Bombay High Court. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

WE yesterday published the terms of the claim preferred by the Government of Hyderabad against Sirdar Diler Jung for £151,631, the amount expended on the purchase of shares in the Company in London. It was mentioned that the Sirdar had sought advice as to the course to be taken under the new conditions brought about by this demand. It is now reported that it is recognised that no valid defence can be offered, and that the Sirdar has decided to make financial reparation and throw himself upon the mercy of the Nizam. It is devoutly to be hoped that the suspended Home Minister will supplement the disclosures so promptly made by Mr. Watson, and enable the intelligent public to understand exactly what took place between himself and the concessionaires when the Deccan Mining Company was floated in 1886.

THE attempt that is being made in the House of Commons, rather by insinuation than by accusation, to convict the Secretary of State of breach of contract, or at least of breach of faith, with Messrs. Streeter in reference to the Burma Ruby Mines is not likely to succeed, although it is made with a good deal of assurance and persistency. The question put to Sir John Gorst three weeks ago, and the letter from Messrs. Streeter's agent, throw no additional light on the subject. It is perfectly true that the Government of India provisionally accepted Messrs. Streeter's offer to work the mines on a five years' lease for four lakhs a year, that Messrs. Streeter have been ready all along to act upon their offer, and that the India Office was made aware of the progress of the negotiations. But Captain Patton strangely misunderstands the constitutional aspect of the matter if he thinks that the last word in negotiations of this kind rests with the Government of India. If he has since read up the history of the Deccan Mining Company he must have learnt that the India Office claims a right of final control even in Indian affairs much less directly in the Viceroy's charge than mining rights in Burma. Mr. Watson, he would learn from a now famous Blue Book, was more ready to recognise the Secretary of State as a factor in problems of this kind than he himself had been. He quotes, it is true, Lord Randolph Churchill's message that the concession was one entirely for the Government of India to consider. But the Government of India might in its turn have passed him on to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as in fact they did, without thereby parting with their right to revise, amend, or abrogate any arrangement that might be arrived at in Mandalay. The technical right of the Secretary of State to suspend or cancel this agreement is as undoubted as the right of the Government of India to do the same with any provisional arrangement that their representative in Mandalay might have made with Messrs. Streeter. The Secretary of State had all along insisted that no arrangement was to be made without his previous approval. The agreement, for the execution of which Messrs. Streeter and their Parliamentary friends so persistently appeal, was sanctioned by the Viceroy on the 25th of May in last year, but less than a fortnight later, the Secretary of State, in obvious consistence with the line that the India Office had taken up all along, telegraphed "Please act on my former telegrams, and make no arrangement with any one without sanction from home." A few days later Lord Cross telegraphed even more explicitly in the same sense. To pretend, therefore, that the Secretary of State, with whom alone, and not with the Viceroy, these contracts are made, is under any obligation, either in law or in equity, to carry out the agreement is unreasonable. The position which Lord Gross has taken up, in conflict though it is with that of the Government of India, is intelligible and consistent, and is warranted by a due regard for the financial interests of India. He objects to leasing Government rights without knowing the value of the rights to be leased. Upon that question there was the most complete uncertainty. One firm offered two lakhs a year for them, another offered three, and Messrs. Streeter finally offered four. Since the grant of a provisional concession to this latter firm £400,000 a year has been announced on the value of the mining rights, though the estimate, having been given by a competitor who came late into the field and as a matter of fact never made any definite offer, must be taken with caution. Mr. Barrington Browne, the mining expert who was sent by the India Office to Mogok to report upon the mines, is now on his way home, and the Secretary of State will soon be in a better position than he has been hitherto to decide on the terms on which the rights which Messrs. Streeter would have preferred to take over without further enquiry shall be disposed of. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the public will not be too easily persuaded that the action of the India Office amounts to the repudiation of a contract or to anything half as offensive to common notions of fair dealing

IN India the depreciation of silver occupies the first place in thoughts given to the important subject of the relative values of the precious metals. The appreciation of gold consequent on the steady decline of the supply for many years past from California and from Australia has operated concurrently with the enormous increase of the out-put of silver from the American mines to completely upset the old proportion of one to fifteen and a half between the values of gold and silver. The prospect of any considerable augmentation of the gold supply has not been bright, although there has been a disposition to count upon the opening up of the interior of Africa to European adventure as likely to do something for an impoverished world. But no one shares the enthusiasm of Ancient Pistol, who sang of Africa and golden joys. There is perhaps more reason to look to a source of gold supply which has been almost forgotten, though at one time it yielded more than the fabled Pactolus. The immense mountain chain of the Andes which gave Peru the hoarded wealth that tempted and rewarded the cupidity of Pizarro has hitherto been very inadequately worked, the Indians and after them the Spanish gold seekers being contented to take from the debris of the great rivers issuing from the mountains such nuggets and particles as had been washed down by the floods. The veins and larger auriferous deposits have been scarcely tapped; machinery and roads and other appliances of civilization being absent. Mr. H. Guillaume, a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and Consul-General for Peru in Southampton, has just written a book, "The Amazon Provinces of Peru" (Wyman and Sons, London), in which he devotes a very interesting chapter to the Gold Mines. When the Spaniards conquered that region three centuries ago they took from the Incas gold to the value of three millions and-a-half sterling. That gold and much more had been taken from the silt of the rivers, of which there are many. A nugget in the form of a horse's head, and weighing one hundred pounds, was found in one washing place and sent to Charles V. So late as 1849 an immense quantity of gold was obtained by washing the silt of the river Pucamaya, forty-three ounces being taken from a trough containing fifteen pounds of earth. The alluvial soil underlying whole provinces contains gold which it sometimes pays to dig for through a hundred and fifty feet of useless soil. The washing has been hitherto carried on with very primitive apparatus; the yield will be largely increased when modern methods are resorted to. But the yield of the rivers through centuries must be taken as evidence that in the recesses of the Andes the auriferous deposits still exist on an immense scale. The superposed granite has been rent, and is being continually rent by volcanic disturbance, affording outlets for the mineral deposits of various kinds that exist, especially the oxides of iron, which generally denote the presence of gold. Dr. E. Heath, quoted by Mr. Guillaume, reports to the Royal Geographical Society that, "as would naturally be expected, the streams flowing from the auriferous Andes are full of gold." He speaks of the gold of Carabaya, which has been famous for centuries, and of the golden hill of Camanti, which, discovered in 1878, has been worked until now. In another report to the same learned Society Mr. Minchin speaks of the rivers descending from the Andes and the high Cordilleras yielding large quantities of the gold which comes down from the great deposits in the mountains that have at all times yielded largely, though never worked with adequate machinery. Here, then, is a source of a possibly unlimited gold supply which might conceivably realize the prediction M. Chevalier hazarded, that if the gold supplies of Australia and California continued unabated the value of gold would fall so that the sovereign would be worth only ten shillings. The Indian rupee at one and four pence would in that eventuality be able to hold its own against the English gold currency; the loss by exchange would cease to vex the soul of the Finance Minister who has to honour the drawings of the India Office.

THE condition of the European General Hospital has been a subject of such severe and frequent criticism that it is a pity that the authorities should give occasion for complaint that in addition to being unsuitable for those who resort to it and labour in it, it is indirectly a cause of discomfort to the neighbourhood in which it stands. Some weeks since a number of residents in Frere Road and the Fort Street addressed a memorial to Dr. Hojel, the Physician to the Hospital, complaining of the insanitary condition of some milch-buffalo stables in the compound of the hospital. The stables are occupied by between forty and fifty animals, the property of the milk contractor, they are said to be imperfectly cleansed, and the people living in the neighbourhood, chiefly Europeans, Eurasians and Parsis, complain that the westerly breeze carries from these stables "foul odours of a most nauseating kind all round the locality." Dr. Hojel received the representations of the memorialists with the consideration that might be expected of him, and in forwarding the memorial to the Surgeon-General accompanied it with certain suggestions for the removal or mitigation of the cause of complaint. The Surgeon-General, however, is rather more sceptical concerning the nuisance than those who live on the spot, and may be supposed to know something about it. He promptly visited the spot, and as promptly decided that there was no need to make any change, a decision in which the memorialists, who have noses, find it difficult to concur, especially one gentleman who is so far conscious of the nuisance that he every day supplies water at his own cost for mitigating it. Herein, and in the long list of petitioners who testify from personal experience, there is presumptive evidence that the odours which are wafted from these stables are not all balmy, and the question arises whether the hospital itself is not in some degree a sufferer from the nuisance. Apparently there is no need for stables on the spot, as both the Cama Hospital and the Goculdas Tejpal dispense with that doubtful convenience, probably finding a sufficient guarantee for the purity of the milk supplied to them in insisting on the cows being daily brought to be milked. The matter seems to be one for reconsideration, as it appears that those who are in the best position to know all about it are the most persuaded that a nuisance exists.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Dangerfield, Agent for Government Consignments at Calcutta.

THERE are not likely to be any movements of Horse Artillery or British Cavalry in the next relief.

A STATEMENT has been made that two regiments from India are to be sent to garrison Suakim. It is now asserted that there is no foundation for the statement.

IN connection with the Chin irruption into the Kubo Valley, General Norman, Commanding the Eastern Frontier District has only 120 men and two guns immediately available at Manipur. He is, therefore, sending the guns with an escort of 50 rifles of the 44th Gurkhas to join 150 of the Kubo Valley police on their march to Kalenmyo. Sixty rifles of the 6th Bengal Infantry will be moved from Silchar to Manipur to act as Resident's escort there.

THE punitive police post quartered on Hoshiarpur for the Mohurrum disturbances, will be maintained for another year, at the expense of the local tax-payers. Kushab in the Shahpur district also carries a punitive police post of twelve for past misconduct, and will have to pay nearly fifteen hundred rupees for the privilege.

A CORRESPONDENT states that a severe hailstorm occurred at Jaipur in Assam on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The hailstones were enormous, weighing in some instances about eight tolas. Considerable damage has been done to the green tea leaves, as well as to the mangoes and other summer fruits.

IN modification of former orders, the Madras Government have issued instructions that all subordinate gazetted civil officers about to proceed on leave of any description exceeding one month are, before they quit their stations, to furnish the heads of departments with their addresses while on leave. All heads of departments have also been warned that it will be their duty to see that this order is carried out, as much inconvenience will result from its non-observance. Heads of departments are required to leave their addresses either with the Chief Secretary or Revenue Secretary.

THE special train conveying Sirdar Ayub Khan and his followers arrived at Rawul Pindi last Sunday morning. The neighbourhood of the railway station was thronged by a large concourse of spectators, the Mahomedan element predominating. The Sirdar, who was accompanied by Captain Evans Gordon, was met at the platform by a large number of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of the place, some of whom belong to Afghanistan, and have been residing there for a few years past. After a mutual exchange of civilities, Ayub Khan drove to his temporary residence in cantonments. Quarters have been provided for a large portion of his followers in the city.

SOMETHING out of the ordinary is frequently occurring at Ootacamund. The other day a resident complained that some boys amused themselves in church by throwing balls of paper at the girls and, by way of variety, spitting on their heads. The local paper now says:—"There was rather a surprise at St. Stephen's Church last Friday evening, as the Chaplain after reading the prayers left the Church, and did not return for the sermon. The congregation waited for a considerable time, wondering what could have become of the Chaplain, when it was ascertained that there would not be a sermon that evening. This was a great relief, as some of the congregation were beginning to think that something serious had occurred to Mr. Pelly, who, we trust, has a long and useful career before him."

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has been the victim of another impudent robbery. Sometime ago, it will be remembered, the Governor-General's Agent's dress suit was abstracted from his room, and that he was therefore unable to Keep a dinner engagement. On the eve of his departure from Indore, he missed a valuable diamond from his locket. It is stated that he would have preferred the loss of Rs. 5,000 or more, as the stone was greatly prized by him. There is no doubt that the robbery was committed by a servant at the Residency, but the police have no clue to the thief.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

OFFERS OF RESTITUTION.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT TO THE MINING CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 16.

It is reported here that the Sirdar Diler Jung, in view of the difficulty which his advisers have found in preparing a legal answer to the demands made upon him by his Highness's Government, is disposed to throw himself upon the generosity of the Nizam, and to make large financial reparation for the loss that has resulted from the purchase of the Mining Company's shares.

In official circles, naturally, great reticence is observed on the subject, but I have reason, nevertheless, for believing that the report is substantially correct.

I hear, too, that the Sirdar is ready, if required, to give a full and unreserved statement of the circumstances under which the scheme was promoted in London, which will materially supplement Mr. Watson's candid avowals on the subject.

Mr. Charles Hawes, of Rajkote, who claims to have been the original concessionaire, and to have first arranged in Bombay the terms with the Sirdar, Mr. Winter, and others for the formation of the Railway and Mining schemes, intends, it is stated, to take proceedings at law to enforce his rights as against the mining concessionaires and the Sirdar.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

It is understood that the sitting of the House of Commons' Select Committee on the Hyderabad affairs was post poned on the Viceroy's recommendation that they should await the arrival of the delegates from that State in London.

It is reported that the Hyderabad Government will move the Bombay High Court to attach the property of Abdul Huq in Bombay City and the Presidency. It is believed that he has property of the value of twenty lakhs in Bombay. The Sirdar's first purchase was the Government Central Press in the heart of the Fort, a building which, as the former Government House and subsequently as the Secretariat possesses much historical interest. By many the sale of this building was regarded as a piece of vandalism, but what was considered to be most objectionable was the fact that the building, which occupies one of the best sites in the Fort, was sold by private treaty by the Collector. No one knew that the Old Secretariat was in the market until the purchase had been made by Abdul Huq. Among some of his other purchases are the Esplanade Hotel and Grants Buildings, for each of which he is understood to have given more than five lakhs; then besides these there are some mansions he has been building at the Apollo Bunder, immediately facing the Yacht Club and covering a large area, which are now approaching completion, and will be fit for occupation before the monsoon bursts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the House of Commons last night, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith moved for authorisation to issue from the Consolidated Fund the sum of £850,000 for the purpose of building and arming vessels for the defence of our Colonies, and also £2,600,000 for the defence of our Ports and Coaling Stations.

The House adopted the former motion by 92 against 48 votes. The debate on the latter motion was adjourned.

THE CONFLICT ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

LATER.

According to Russian accounts received from Merv a conflict took place on the Afghan frontier, on the 6th instant, between a body of Salor Turcomans and some Afghans, owing to the Afghans having claimed tribute from the Salor Turcomans The losses were four killed. The Salor Turcomans afterwards returned to Russian territory.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

News has at last been received of the collision on the Afghan border, but it was not in the direction of Herat but Maiment, and those concerned were the Salors and not the Jamshidis, as at first supposed.

NEWS FROM BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 16.

The latest news from Chindwin states that the loyal Kale Sawbwa, carried off by the Chins, obtained his release by promising allegiance to the pretended Shwegyobin Mintha. The Chins disappeared from the neighbourhood of Indin, and it is thought therefore probable that no opposition will be offered.

Our forces old the dowager Queen and other members of the Royal Family as hostages at Tavoy and Merqui, and they will in all probability be removed thence. It was a mistake ever to have placed them there.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The following news from Burma, dated Rangoon, the 15th inst., has been received :—

The Northern Division generally is quiet, with the exception of Mogaung, which is still a little disturbed.

In the case of dacoity in Shwebo the police pursued and killed two dacoits, wounded three, and captured some arms.

The Eastern Division is quiet. In the Central Division the Sagaing district continues disturbed.

An important dacoit leader was killed and another captured. During the week five dacoits were killed in Myingyan district. In Minbu district, Inspector Locke, with a party of military police, encountered Bo To's gang, and after two hours' engagement killed fifteen dacoits and captured some arms, three men only on his side being wounded.

Nothing important has occurred in Lower Burma. A gang of dacoits, who caused the recent disturbances in Tavoy, is retreating to Siam. The Shans concerned in the attack on Nabule have been arrested. Major Adamson is working up the facts about the disturbances.

LANDING OF CARGO AT TURKISH PORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

In a letter received lately from Jeddah, the Consul at that port gives examples of some cases of disagreeable consequences which may ensue upon landing cargo at the Turkish custom houses when any errors or omissions exist in the ship's manifest. If any thing entered in the manifest is found deficient in the cargo, duty is charged on it, just as though it was landed, and if any goods are found on board, which are omitted from the manifest, double duty is charged on them. A wrong entry at this rate might lead to a demand for custom's dues on what is entered, and for double custom's dues on what is actually shipped.

The present shippers in India cannot be too careful in seeing that manifests of cargo for Turkish ports are accurate. No evidence from bills of lading or such documents appears to be accepted in proof of good faith.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LISBON, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

TRIESTE, MAY 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion from Bombay arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite from Trieste left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tanjore left here for Bombay at 1 p.m., to-day, with China mails.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅓
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. do.	71⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¾
Bar Silver	42

WHO does not know, asks a correspondent, the typical military officer of the stage, with his "mutton chop" whisker, his upright form, his loud voice, his short incisive sentences, his habit of cutting short troublesome discussions with the exclamation, "All nonsense." And who will not recognise him at once in the person of Colonel C. G. Slade who has written to disabuse the mind of Mr. Justin McCarthy of the notion that there is anything "new" in the system of increasing sentences on appeal. "An entirely new departure!" he exclaims. "I beg leave to point out that this is all nonsense. It is constantly done in the army, and for all I know in the navy too." Colonel Slade can be under no mistake, in this, for, as he says, "I have frequently, in the interest of the soldier, advised a man not to appeal against my award, lest he might receive a heavier sentence;" and he desires to know "What Mr. W. E. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt have to say to this?"

THE *Novosti* states that "the Minister of Domains is about to send to the far East a scientific expedition under the charge of M. Ivanow, a mining engineer. The main and practical object of this expedition is to search for oil springs sufficiently productive to supply our fleet as well as the future railway of the Oussuri Valley. To insure the success of these investigations it has been decided not to confine its work to pure exploration, but to make a careful study of the whole geological conformation of the country. By this means it is hoped that it will be possible to ascertain when wells may be sunk with the best prospect of success. The expedition will be divided into two parties, one making the survey and the other exploring for oil deposits. The sum of Rs. 80,000 has been allotted for the purposes of the expedition, which will have the support of the Naval and Military Departments and of the Governor-General of the Amour region."

THE death is announced of the Honourable W. Montagu Kerr. Mr. Kerr, it will be remembered, left England a few months ago for the purpose of crossing Africa from Zanzibar. His intention was to proceed first to Emin Pasha, and thence westwards by whatever route proved most favourable. He had arranged his caravan and made all preparations to start from Mombassa, when he was stricken down with fever. He was compelled to abandon his expedition and proceed to Egypt. Thence he went to the south of France, in the hope of recruiting his health; but the terrible African fever, acting on a constitution not robust, has proved fatal. About two years ago Mr. Kerr published the narrative of a very successful journey which he made from the Cape, by the Zambesi, to Lake Nyassa. Mr. Kerr was full of enthusiasm for African exploration, and, with his strength of will, had he been endowed with a stronger constitution, he would assuredly have done good work. He was a son of Lord Charles Kerr.

THE curious aptitude of the blind for all exercises which depend on a rare sense of hearing and a concentrated attention on delicate shades of expression is strikingly illustrated by the experiences of Dr. C. W. Williams, late headmaster of the North London Collegiate School, in a recent examination by him of the pupils of the London Society for Teaching the Blind. Dr. Williams bears emphatic testimony to the admirably correct reading of prose and poetry by both the boys and girls. More remarkable still is the result of an examination of the pupils in spelling. Dr Williams's experience as a veteran examiner, and his connection with the Oxford Local and other examinations, has shown him, he tells us, that there is hardly any subject in which so large a percentage of candidates fail and lose their appointments as in spelling. Yet, he says, "I tried both boys and girls with the most difficult words I could call to mind, but there was no beating them with anything. I must not," he adds, "omit to notice the writing. The marvellous ease and rapidity with which the pupils took down a sentence which I dictated, inscribing it on paper by means of a pointed instrument, was truly worth seeing."

"LALLA ROOKH" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE reproduction of "Lalla Rookh" by Mr. Stanley's large and talented troupe last night at the Gaiety Theatre was greeted by a large and very appreciative house. The burlesque was very well placed indeed. To-night "Patience" will be played, and as it is seldom that Bombay theatre-goers have the chance of seeing a really good company on the boards of the Gaiety, Mr. Stanley's company will well reward a visit, whatever the piece is.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presided; and the other members present were Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.

PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS AT DADUR.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, it was resolved that sanction be given to the purchase, from Mr. Sorabjee Dinshaw Supariwalla for Rs. 14,000, of the buildings at Dadur, together with about 1,007 square yards of ground, now rented from him for offices for the F. and G. wards, the conveyance charges to be borne by the Municipality. The charge to be debited to the budget grant of Rs. 16,000, for ward offices at Dadur for the Assessment and Engineering Department.

THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER AT TANSA.

The next matter for consideration was a letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner, stating that, owing to ill-health, Mr. MacEwen, Assistant Engineer at Tansa, on Rs. 850 per month, had been granted fifteen months' sick leave, commencing from the close of the working season in June. It was necessary to appoint his successor at once, and on the recommendation of Mr. Clarke, the acting Commissioner had approved of the selection of Mr. Hawkes, one of the applicants specially recommended to the Town Council for selection when Mr. Benson was lately appointed. Mr. Hawkes would draw Rs. 750. Mr. Clarke considered it essential that he should join at once so as to be initiated into his work at Tansa for about a month before Mr. MacEwen left. This would cause an excess of one month's pay, but as it was extremely desirable that Mr. Hawkes should be shown his work by Mr. MacEwen, he (the Commissioner) had authorised Mr. Clarke to send for him at once in anticipation of the Town Council's sanction to the excess charge. The Commissioner requested the favour of formal sanction to this excess, as well as to the cost of the acting arrangement, namely, the payment of Rs. 750 per mensem to Mr. Hawkes during Mr. MacEwen's absence on sick leave, and the payment of the usual sick leave allowances to Mr. MacEwen himself, the whole to be debited to the grant for Tansa establishment.

The Commissioner said that Mr. MacEwen was entitled to two and a half years' leave. For ought he knew, Mr. MacEwen was not likely to return to his post.

Mr. Javerilal and Dr. Cawasji were against Mr. Hawkes being employed a month in advance at the expense of the Municipality. They thought that if Mr. Hawkes was a qualified engineer, he should be able to go on with the work without previous initiation by Mr. MacEwen or anybody else.

The Commissioner explained at some length the nature of the very important works that was being carried on in connection with the dam at the Tansa Water Works, and the special knowledge required for the supervision of that work. The responsibility in connection with the work was so great that he (the Commissioner) hoped the Council would not grudge a month's pay to the new Engineer, who would be greatly benefited by his being associated for a month with Mr. MacEwen, who had such a vast experience of the work.

The chairman, agreeing with the Commissioner, asked the Council not to grudge such a small amount, lest one slight error in the execution of the work might lead to some serious mischief.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee remarked that, considering the high importance of the works they had undertaken, the Council should not grudge a month's pay to the new Engineer, who would be surely benefited by a month's experience obtained by being associated with Mr. MacEwen. As the Commissioner had evidently taken the step in the interest of the Municipality, he should be supported by the Council.

It was proposed by Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and carried *nem. con.*, that Mr. C. E. Hawkes, A. M. S. C. E., be appointed to act as Assistant Engineer in charge of dam construction at Tansa on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, inclusive of all allowances, during the absence of Mr. MacEwen, on fifteen months' sick leave from such date in June next as he may avail himself of the leave, or until further orders. That Mr. Hawkes be appointed immediately in order to allow of his becoming properly acquainted with his work by such time as he takes over charge from Mr. MacEwen. That sanction be given to the payment of Mr. Hawkes's salary at Rs. 750 per mensem from such date as he joins his appointment. This charge, as well as the allowance to Mr. MacEwen on sick leave to be debited to the grant for Tansa Water Works Establishment. That in the event of Mr. Hawkes succeeding to the appointment permanently, his pay is not to exceed Rs. 750 a month, inclusive of all allowances.

PIPE AND OVOID SEWERS.

On the motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by the chairman, it was carried *nem con.*, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 11,700 from surplus cash balance (to be adjusted hereafter to the debit of loan charges) to provide for the cost of staff for preparing surveys for pipe and ovoid sewers in Oomercarry, Bhuleshwur, Kharra Talao, Tarwari, Mazagon, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, and Parel districts.

MADRAS AND THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

THE *Madras Mail* advocates the claims of the Southern Presidency to representation in the Viceregal Council. The last Madras Civilian who occupied a seat being Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who resigned in 1880 after being a member for five years. The *Mail* says :—

There are obvious objections to the Civil members of the Supreme Council being Bengal men exclusively, and it has been the usual practice to import a man alternately from Madras and Bombay, so as to have the other Presidencies represented. Consequently, as Bombay has just had her "turn," it now becomes the turn of Madras to supply a member of the Supreme Council if a suitable person can be found. There will not be two opinions as to the eligibility of the Hon'ble Mr. P. P. Hutchins, C. S. I., Junior Member of the Madras Council, for promotion to the Supreme Council. He has had wide and varied experience as a revenue and a judicial officer, and his career has been uniformly honorable to him. He has a marvellous faculty for getting through his work rapidly, efficiently, and without fuss. He is quick in making up his mind; he is dispassionate in his judgments; and he wields the pen of the ready writer. He is the last on the combined list of Haileyburians, and he is an excellent representative of that best type of Haileybury men who had so much to do with organising the Indian Empire. His promotion out of the Madras Council will admit of the almost simultaneous gratification of the ambition of Mr. J. H. Garstin, C. S. I., and Mr. J. H. Stokes to enter the local Council. Mr. Garstin, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, is now in England reminding influential people at the India Office and elsewhere of his existence and claims; and Mr. Stokes, the Chief Secretary, has it in mind to run home on a similar errand in the autumn. The seat which those gentlemen have in view is that which is to be vacated in January by the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Master, C. S. I., the Senior Member of Council. The nomination to her Majesty rests with the Secretary of State, but he is usually influenced to a great extent in his selection by the recommendation of the Governor to whose Council the appointment has to be made. Lord Connemara has not shewn his hand, whatever he may have written on the subject to Lord Cross; but it is surmised that he has confessed to the Secretary of State that he "would be happy with either, were the other dear charmer away." But if, instead of one seat the two seats are vacated then both charmers may be taken to the gubernatorial bosom. In that event Mr. W. Wilson, member of the Board of Revenue who acted as Chief Secretary for six months in 1885-86, and is two years Mr. F. Price's senior; Mr. Price, the Revenue Secretary, who is Mr. Stokese's senior by a year; and Mr. H. W. Bliss, Member of the Board of Revenue, and now on furlough, who commenced his service on the same day as Mr. Stokes, will aspire to the Chief Secretaryship. The four permanent members of the Board of Revenue are Messrs. Thomas, Garstin, Wilson, and Bliss, and the promotion of Mr. Garstin would give Mr. W. S. Whiteside a permanent footing there, after having acted as 2nd, and 3rd, and 1st Member from time to time since 1882. But "never prophesy unless you know," and all we know is that Mr. Hutchins ought to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison, and that his promotion would be the signal for the playing of the exciting game of "post" in high official circles in Madras.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel grateful to you for your very able article on the above question. Its perusal makes me feel like a very unpleasant person standing in the way.

I think I could prove to you that you are mistaken regarding the conditions of the competition, but as this is quite a secondary matter it is unnecessary to touch it.

The real point at issue is one of style. If the Corporation make up their minds to have a Venetian-Gothic structure, I shall at once withdraw, *on principle*, but so long as the majority show me by their voting that they do not wish this, I am bound to stand to my colours.

What I have to say on this particular subject will be found in a letter I have addressed to the several members of the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

May 16. R. F. CHISHOLM.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. G. BAYLISS, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, has been granted leave to England for six months.

THE grant of free passages to lady nurses to and from hill stations, when proceeding on medical certificate, and on all occasions when they travel on duty, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the permanent withdrawal of the Native Infantry detachment from Lalitpore, and to its rejoining regimental headquarters at Jhansi.

THE Government of India have decided that, pending the whole settlement of Royal Artillery commands in India, or until the 6th May, 1889, when all the Rs. 400 commands will have lapsed, the Commander-in-Chief will notify in Royal Artillery Indian Regimental Orders the names of those lieutenant-colonels who will successively draw Rs. 300 command pay; and that when more than the fixed establishment of lieutenant-colonels are serving in India, the names of the juniors drawing no command pay should also be so notified to prevent mistakes and erroneous claims being preferred.

A NEW and revised edition of the Vernacular translation of "Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry" has just been issued under the orders of the Government of India. Colonel Toker, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, is the translator.

MAJOR-GENERAL LYNCH, C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division, accompanied by Captain A. G. Durand, D. A. Q. M. G., and Captain Flood, A.-D.-C., arrived at Benares on May 13 on inspection duty, and was met at the station by Colonel Branson, the officer commanding the station, and the heads of departments. The General inspected the troops in garrison at 6 a.m. on the 14th, and afterwards the barracks, hospitals, lines, &c., and he returned to Allahabad on Tuesday night after inspecting the cantonments.

FATAL CORBA-BITE.

AN inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Jummel Emaumbhoy, aged about 30 years, a snake-charmer, who died from a cobra-bite.

Sukina, the wife of the deceased, said she lived with her husband, the deceased, at Byculla, on the Old Race Course. Deceased was a snake-charmer and gained his living by exhibiting snakes. The business was hereditary in his family. Three months ago he purchased a cobra and brought it home and removed its teeth with a razor. He carried it about the town in a basket for exhibiton. The day before yesterday he went out with the cobra as usual, but did not do so yesterday. At 5 p.m., yesterday, he opened the basket and removed the cobra by the neck to feed it as usual, and held it in his left hand. Witness and the children were near. He filled a hollow bone with milk and fed the snake, and was about to replace it in its basket when it bit him in the left hand between the thumb and the index finger. He shut up the cobra in the basket and complained of a burning pain in the wound, and asked her to bandage his wrist tightly, which she did. Deceased undid the bandage immediately and threw it away, saying the pain was burning and severe, and that his hand was swelling. He then took a stone and bruised the head of the cobra with it, killed it, and then threw it out of the house. The brother of the deceased came here in half an hour and applied common salt and *nim* leaves to the bite, and gave him some of the solution to drink. At dark he became unconscious, and remained in that condition all night; dying at 3 o'clock that morning.

Hussainbhoy Emaumbhoy, brother of the deceased, said he was a snake-charmer. The deceased was his elder brother, and they lived together. They conducted their business together and exhibited their snakes together. Witness had been a snake-charmer all his life. He had now two cobras and one rock snake. The deceased had one cobra. He removed the fangs from the cobra about two months ago. It was necessary to examine the mouth of the snakes at least once a month to ascertain if any new teeth were appearing. Witness did not examine the mouth of his brother's cobra. Witness returned home about 5-30 p.m. yesterday and found the deceased lying in pain. He said his cobra had bitten him while he was feeding it. Witness saw a bite on deceased's left hand, and it was swelling fast. Witness applied *nim* leaves and salt to the bite. Deceased said it did not smart. Witness then gave him a salt-water emetic, and he vomited and said he felt better. About 6-30 p. m. he became unconscious and remained in that state, and died at 3 o'clock that morning. Deceased had killed his cobra before witness went home.

The jury upon the above evidence returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE CAPTURE OF A SWINDLER AT SHANGHAI.

IT has been announced in our telegraphic columns that Charles Edward Warner, of Bombay, late manager of the Calcutta Branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company, has been arrested in Shanghai. In October, 1886, a warrant was issued against him for stealing cash and currency notes belonging to the company to the value of over Rs. 3,000, under the following circumstances :—

On the night of the 17th of October, 1886, a burglary was discovered to have been committed in the shop of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and it was found that cash and notes to the extent of Rs. 3,040 had been abstracted from the iron safe which was found open. The police could obtain no clue. They telegraphed to Mr. Patel, the manager at Bombay, to come across. Warner, the manager at Calcutta, who used to reside with Inspector Maillard, of the Detective Department, suddenly, on the morning of the 21st of the same month, left his lodging for the house of a Mr. D'Menzies, in Sooterkin's Lane, and the same night he disappeared altogether leaving a letter, addressed to one of the assistants of the Company, desiring him to open the shop as usual, and another for Mr. Patel, who was expected to arrive on the following day from Bombay, stating that his arrest would cause the ruin of five familes. It was then ascertained by the police that Warner had come from Bombay in the December previous to join as manager of the business in Calcutta on a salary of Rs. 85 per month, and 2 per cent. commission, and that he had been for some time spending money very freely, which it was impossible for him to have done on the income he was receiving. The bird had, however, flown, and the police could obtain no trace. On the 25th of October, Mr. Patel, having arrived from Bombay, a warrant was obtained against Warner, but too late to be of any use. It was subsequently ascertained by the police at Bombay that, on the 18th of the same month, or the day after the burglary, Warner had despatched to the address of his mother, Mrs. L R. Warner, at Bombay, a parcel containing 200 currency notes of Rs. 10 each, a gold watch and guard, with a gold Maltese cross attached, a set of gold studs and links, a silver necklace and five gold mohurs. The police being unable to obtain any trace of Warner, a proclamation was issued, and the above property, which was found with his mother, was attached by an application made before the Magistrate on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Co. After having successfully evaded the police for eighteen months, and having left the country, Warner has now been arrested at Shanghai. One of the officers of the Calcutta Police, who knew Warner, will be deputed to proceed to Shanghai to identify him, and bring him in custody to Calcutta.

THE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK'S MISSION TO LONDON.

THE Hyderabad Minister has issued the following Edict, defining the powers of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk during his mission to England :—

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

The Government of his Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaph Jah Bahadur, send greeting.

Whereas by order of the said Government, Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan, Mooneer Nawaz Jung, Mohsin-ood-Dowla, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Political and Financial Secretary, has been authorized to proceed to England for the purpose of representing the Government of his Highness the Nizam before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland to enquire, *inter alia*, into the proceedings attending the formation of, and other matters connected with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, and for the purpose of representing the said Government in any proceedings in any Courts of Law with reference to any matters connected with the said Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, or in any negotiations or conferences with the said company or the shareholders thereof, and generally to represent the said Government and to protect its interests in any other matters that may arise during his stay in England.

Now know all men that the Government of his Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaph Jah Bahadur, do hereby enact and ordain that the said Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan, Mooneer Nawaz Jung, Mohsin-ool-Dowlah, Mohsin-ool-Mulk, be and is hereby appointed the accredited Agent of his Highness's government, and that he be and is hereby granted full authority to act on behalf of his Highness's Government and to represent the same before the Committe appointed as aforesaid to enquire into the proceedings attending the formation of, and other matters connected with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, and that the said Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan, Mooneer Nawaz Jung, Mohsin-ood-Dowlah, Mohsin-ool-Mulk, Bahadur, be and is hereby further fully authorized for and on behalf of his Highness's Government to institute and carry on, or to defend any suits, actions, or legal proceedings as may be deemed expedient in any matter connected with the said Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, and to settle or compromise the same as he may think advisable, and that he be and is hereby further fully authorized to negociate with the said Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, or the shareholders of that Company, and to effect any compromise or settlement of any disputes or differences or matters in connection with or arising out of the affairs of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, as he may deem advisable, and that he be and his hereby further fully authorized on behalf of his Highness's Government to cancel the existing concession to William Clarence Watson, and John Stewart, dated the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and, or, to negociate and effect a reconstruction of the existing Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, or to form a new Joint Stock Company or Companies for the development of the mineral wealth of the territories of his Highness the Nizam, and that he be and is hereby further fully authorized to represent the said Government, and to take all such measures, and generally to do such things as he may think fit to protect the interests of his Highness's Government in any other matters that may arise, during the stay of the said Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan, Mooneer Nawaz Jung, Mohsin-ood-Dowlah, Mohsin-ool-Mulk Bahadur, in England, and the Government of his Highness the Nizam do hereby further enact and ordain that for the aforesaid purposes the said Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan, Mooneer Nawaz Jung, Mohsin-ood-Dowlah, Mohsin-ool-Mulk Bahadur, be and is hereby fully authorized to obtain and procure all such legal or professional or other assistance as he may require, and to expend moneys, sign documents, and generally do all such things as he may deem necessary in and about the premises, and that he be and is hereby further fully authorized to draw moneys from and operate upon at his discretion any account or accounts of his Highness's Government with the National Provincial Bank of England, London. Dated this second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

(Sd.) ASMAN JAH,
Prime Minister to H. H. the Nizam.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HYDERABAD CONCESSION.

THE *Statesman*, in its issue of the 13th instant, lays before the public the substance of the disclosure made by it in August, 1884, to the late Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon, of the true nature of the Nizam's Railway scheme and the Mining Concession, to which the former was but the first step. The *Statesman* writes :—

The scheme had its origin in the month of September, 1881. It arose out of a widespread belief, both in India and on the London Stock Exchange, that the Central Bengal Railway project, promoted by the Rothschilds, had proved the source of immense gain to that eminent firm. About the time mentioned a Mr. Charles Hawes, well known in Bombay, was attempting to negotiate with the Government of Mysore for a railway in that province, to be undertaken by certain friends of his in London as promoters of a great Company for the purpose, and it was well-known at the time, that the late Sir Salar Jung had been in correspondence with Messrs. Rothschild, for the extension of the Nizam's Railway beyond Hyderabad in the direction of the Chanda coal-fields. Early in September, 1881, Mr. Hawes came to know that a gentleman who had been for some years engaged in sericultural experiments in the Hyderabad territories, was well acquainted privately with many of the Nizam's officials, and amongst others with Abdul Huq. Mr. Hawes therefore invited this gentleman to proceed for him from Bombay to Hyderabad, to make enquires of Abdul Huq who occupied a position of some influence there, whether the Nizam's Minister was willing to negotiate with certain influential parties in London for the extension of the existing railway in the Hyderabad territories. This gentleman left Bombay on the 11th September, and on arriving at Hyderabad saw Abdul Huq on the 14th or 15th of the same month, and mooted the matter to him. He received an assurance from Huq at once, that he had quite enough influence to obtain a 'concession' for the extension of the line, if the terms offered were worth his attention. The line had been surveyed many years before by the principal of the Hyderabad Engineering College (Mr. Askell, 1870) and his pupils and the project had been often talked of. Huq expressed his desire to see Mr. Hawes, and his agent consequently telegraphed to him to join him at Hyderabad. Mr. Hawes was at this time at Bangalore, negotiating for a 'concession' of the Mysore-Shimoga line. After several telegrams devoted to preliminary enquiries as to the proposals of Huq, Mr. Hawes arrived at Hyderabad on the 25th September.

The first meeting of the three took place on that day, Sunday, the 25th September, 1881, when Huq engaged to obtain from the Hyderabad Government the necessary 'concession' for the Chanda Railway scheme, upon the condition that he should be paid by the promoters a commission of 1½ per cent on the capital that might be required for the construction of the line. Hawes in his turn demanded that, in return for this commission, Huq should procure for himself (Hawes) a lease of all the mining rights of the territories, which were believed to be very valuable, as they are still believed to be. Huq was to obtain for him a lease of all the mining rights in the Nizam's territories for a period of 30 years, upon the annual payment of a nominal royalty of £1,000 per annum. This Mining concession came to be the great object to which Hawes's attention was directed; as it was to include, in addition to the Chanda coal-fields, the diamond mines, other precious stones, alum, iron, copper, gold, mineral oils, and even the pottery clay of the territory. These mineral resources were believed to be of immense value, and Huq stipulated for a six-annas share in the concession of these rights if he should succeed in procuring it. The object of each party was disclosed without reserve. Abdul Huq was to receive a commission of 1½ per cent upon whatever capital the 'promoters' might raise for the purchase of the existing railway line and for its extension, while Hawes was to obtain a lease for 30 years, upon a nominal payment, of all the mining rights in the Hyderabad territories. Haver himself valuing this concession at £1,500,000, a six-annas share of which was to be Huq's. All three dined together the next day, 26th September, and settled the preliminaries to the agreement. Hawes was to proceed to Bombay at once, to telegraph to his friends, in London, full particulars of the arrangement, and was to forward to Hyderabad the reply in original for the satisfaction of Huq. Hawrs left Hyderabad on the 27th and on arriving at Bombay, telegraphed to Hyderabad : "Project accepted, have wired again to England."

Several letters were now exchanged between Hawes and Huq. In his first letter, Mr. Hawes assured his confederate that the English capitalists, whom he represented, approved the project, and were prepared to carry it through. On the 5th October he wrote that he would get his solicitor to prepare a preliminary agreement, embodying the terms of the partnership for Huq's signature, and directed Huq to lose no time in obtaining the plans, surveys, sections, estimates, &c., of the new line, and the lease of the Mining rights. This agreement was drafted by Mr. C.A. Winter, a solicitor in Bombay, of the firm of Prescott and Winter, who appears prominently throughout the subsequent proceedings as one of the 'concessionaries' in partnership with Hawes. The draft of the following letter in the handwriting of Mr. Winter is now before us. The letter is undated, but must have been written about the 5th or 6th October, and runs as follows :—

Charles Hawes (Bombay) to Abdul Huq, Hyderabad.

My dear Sir.—With reference to the proposed Railway from Hyderabad, Deccan, to Chanda, I now submit the following heads of agreement, which I am prepared to undertake and carry out :—

The line to be constructed and worked by a Company to be formed in England on the model of the Central Bengal Railway Co.; all important provisions being identical or nearly so.

In consideration of your having procured this concession, I undertake to pay you a commission of 1½ per cent on the capital, as, and when paid up.

The preliminary agreement is to be between his Highness the Nizam's Government and myself, on behalf of the promoters.

(Signed.) CHARLES HAWES.

Abdul Huq, Esq.

It had been decided by Hawes that the concession (lease) of the mining rights should be kept distinct from the Railway scheme altogether. But Huq seems now to have thought that he ought to have made better terms, A commission of 1½ per cent. upon the proposed Railway capital of £4,000,000 would be but £60,000, and he must have more.

He had obtained Sir Salar Jung's permission to treat, and had got from Mr. Wilkinson at Hyderabad all the surveys and estimates for the new line; but now stipulated for 12 lakhs of rupees for himself instead of six, and was ready to go to Bombay when that and other stipulation were secured. Huq was plainly distrustful of the power of Hawes to carry out the scheme, which he was nevertheless anxious should remain in his hands, because of the commission he was to be paid thereunder. He had obtained the drawings, plans, sections, and estimates, and the correspondence as to the extension of the line that had passed between Sir Salar Jung and Baron L. Rothschild. The correspondence had to be obtained by him from the Minister direct; the drawings and estimates he got from the engineering department in charge of Mr. Wilkinson.

On the 17th October, he started for Bombay and on the 19th, took rooms at Watson's Hotel. While this correspondence and exchange of telegrams was going on, a Mr. E. C. Barnet appears upon the scene. He gave himself out as late M.P. for Dover, engineer and contractor. He had met Hawes in Bombay, and had entered into partnership with him under an agreement drawn up between them by Messrs. Prescott and Winter. Barnet declared himself to be the agent of Seligman, the American banker, and that he had constructed the G.I.P. line from Raichore to Madras. Hawes had opened an office in Bombay, at No. 2 Bell-lane, and it was there that the first meeting of the associates took place. On this occasion there were present :—Barnet, Hawes, Huq and a fourth gentleman, we need not at present name.

Fresh arrangements were now made. Abdul Huq proposed that Mr. Forbes, of Bombay, and Mr. Winter should be concessionaires of a 2-anna share each in the mining scheme. The proposal was accepted, and the concessionaires with their shares now were :—Hawes, 3-anna; Barnet, 3-anna; Winter, 2-anna; Forbes, 2-anna; and Abdul Huq 6-anna.

Promoters in England :—Watson, Wilford, Seligman (American Banker).

Mr. Hawes had promised Huq but 1½ per cent. commission, but Huq protested that it was insufficient, and the amount was finally raised to £100,000, or 2½ per cent. on £4,000,000 of capital; and the payment of this amount was actually secured to Huq as far as it could be, by all the parties to the "concession", jointly and severally giving him their promissory note at six months date for the amount. That such an "acceptance" or bill was given, is certain from the correspondence and telegrams. The acceptance was drawn out in Winter and Prescott's office, and we have now before us Mr. Winter's memo. of the 5th November, requiring Hawes to send him a cheque, for his proportion of the "stamp" duty was on the acceptance at 6 months for the £100,000 given to Abdul Huq as his commission for obtaining the railway concession.

Huq now returned to Hyderabad, and on the 14th December, 1881, Mr. Winter wrote to Hawes as follows :—

Fort Bombay, 14th December, 1881.

My dear Hawes,—Matters at Hyderabad will, I fear, be delayed by the death of the Amir-i-Kabir. Colonel Hancock, the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, came to see me yesterday about the railway, as the papers had been forwarded to him for advice, by the Resident, Hyderabad. There were one or two points on which he required information that I was able to give him, and we can I think, rely on his support, which really means that of the Bombay Government.

I hope very much that as regards the Hyderabad line, we shall have the official reports in the various districts through which the line will pass especially as to the population and ordinary (not mining) produce of the country, as unless we can show a probable paying return of the line, the thing will hang fire and Bebro (Rothschild's solicitor) and his friend be loaded with stock. If you have not written fully to Bebro by last mail, I think it would be well if you did so by the first opportunity, and explain the position of affairs.

(Signed) C. A. WINTER.

This suggestion led to a very important letter being addressed to Mr. Bebro on the 22nd of the same month. The letter was drafted by Mr. Winter, and the draft in Mr. Winter's handwriting is now before us. The letter runs as follows, and should be attentively perused :—

Bombay, 22nd December, 1881.

My dear Sir,—The following letter will explain the Hyderabad Railway project pretty fully. The scheme, so far as I can see, will be a most profitable one. The line will run from Hyderabad right through coal mines up to Chanda. The first portion goes through the Khurmundmett district where the coal is ascertained to be of a quality nearly as good as English and the calculation of quantity is almost inexhaustible. The great drawback on the Indian coal drawn from the Wurrora mines is its defective steam-producing power, but that, according to reports and tests, is not the case with the Khurmund coal. Up to the present, the want of transport has prevented this coal being worked. At the time the present line from Wadi to Hyderabad was formed into a company, 1874-75, John Fleming and Co. of London, desired to make the present proposed line, and had also an arrangement for working the coal-fields. At that time, however, the Government of the Nizam and the British Government were not on friendly terms owing to the Berars question, and the Government of India refused to sanction the extension. These political difficulties I believe have now disappeared, and the Resident of Hyderabad supports the scheme, and, I believe, the Bombay Government Consulting Engineer for Railways has reported favourably on it. The sanction of the Government of India is required to make all secure, and when that is obtained, the Nizam's Government will sign the deed. As to the mines, they are valued at one million sterling, and 80 lakhs have been actually offered for the coal-fields. The share which I have been fortunate enough to secure for you, or your nominees, will be a very handsome sum, as your interest that I have secured in these coal-fields is ⅛th, which even at the lowest figure named is a good thing.

All the papers here have been most carefully drawn and settled. They consist of the proposal, acceptance, agreement (which I have signed in your name provisionally, on the condition of your carrying out the terms of your telegram), scheduled contract, &c. and they follow with very slight alterations the papers used in the Central Bengal Railway scheme as I was pledged to adopt that as the model. The proposal has been signed by me on your behalf provisionally, but for the satisfaction of the Government I had to take in the names of two well-known men here, C. H. B. Forbes, a merchant, and C. A. Winter, the solicitor of the Nizam's Government, who is working with us. Both these gentlemen undertake to relinquish all claim in the promotion to you, and only ask that you release them from all liability. Without their names I could not get the matter entertained.

I have agreed to pay £120,000 for the concession. This amount goes to the State officials, but this is in the strictest confidence, and I and some friends, have given our acceptance for that amount. Until we did this, we could not get on with any negotiations at all. This amount I suppose you can cover by a 3 per cent. promotion money, and you will then have the contracts and other things attending on floating the company.

The credit of the Nizam's Government is good, and the 4 per cent. interests will also be guaranteed by a money deposit in London, so the interest will be as safe as possible. I do not think we can get the contracts completed for another month, as there is certain to be some delay with the Government of India, as the Viceroy will be in Burmah for a week or so. The commission of £120,000 will not be paid until the contracts are signed, but the officials. [Note.—The only official who figures in any of the proceedings is Abdul Huq but his brother's name occurs in a telegram,] insist on having it secured before they allow their Government to sign. If you deposit securities to the extent with the Oriental Banking Corporation, and get them to telegraph that they hold the

amount, it will be all right, and if the matter falls through, I will get the O. B. C. here to "wire" to that effect, and you can get the securities back. Native officials are most difficult to deal with, as they suspect everything and everybody.

I wired you on the 21st instant to get a telegram sent by the O. B. C. that the "promoters" were capable of carrying out their undertaking. This was in consequence of a telegram I received from Hyderabad that it was absolutely necessary to guarantee the capital in consequence of there being other applicants for the concession I fancy. Mr. Forbes is going to Hyderabad to-day. I suppose you will have no difficulty in sending a telegram through O. B. C., especially as Seligman is at your back. I may add that it was in a great measure owing to your telegram saying they were finding you 4½ millions that I was able to get this. There were and are very powerful people, anxiously looking out in the hope that you will fail.

As soon as the contracts are signed I shall send a friend with them to London together with all the surveys, estimates, and everything necessary to put the whole thing before you. As to the working arrangements of the existing "line" from Wadi to Hyderabad which you take over, that is at present being worked by the British Government on behalf of the Nizam, and I believe Government will let its staff remain on the ordinary terms prevailing in India when Government officials are lent to private individuals, namely, that a slight percentage is charged on their salaries which is paid to the Government Pension Funds, as the time so occupied counts for pension. Then as it suits you these men can be replaced by the servants of the company.

The gentleman who will come is Mr. Winter, the solicitor, who has drawn up all the papers, and is well up in Indian railway affairs, as he has for many years been the solicitor of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. In addition to the mining traffic on the new line there is a very fine district of grain-producing land, and also many timber forests which will be opened up. I am promised reports of all the districts through which the new line will pass, so that you will be amply provided with reliable materials for your prospectus. *The mining concession is, of course, dependant on the Railway Company being floated.*

(Signed) CHARLES HAWES.

The draft of this letter is before us in the handwriting of Mr. Winter, and it shows beyond the possibility of doubt what the scheme really was. It had two great objects:—

1st.— To place 120,000*l* in the pocket of Abdul Huq for the Railway concession.

2nd.— To obtain possession of all the Mining rights throughout the Nizam's territories for a nominal payment.

The mining rights were supposed to be worth £1,500,000, and this enormous sum of money was to be divided between Huq and the other 'concessionnaires,' the share of the former being six annas in the rupee. The young Nizam's interest were to be absolutely betrayed. Huq affirming that the Council were to appropriate the lion's share of his six annas. The subsequent scheme was a mere development of this project. Mr. Winter, indeed, the Bombay solicitor, Mr. Watson, and Abdul Huq being the leading spirits of the new scheme as they were of the old. The only mention of any official name besides Abdul Huq's in the correspondence, occurs in a telegram from C. A. Winter to London, which runs thus:—

"Telegram received. Writing you by this mail to arrange with Bank to deposit non-negotiable draft in favour of Sirfraz Ali Abdul Huq, Bank telegraphing promoters' names. Better make no contracts at present pending arrival of myself."

This man Sirfraz Ali Abdul Huq is Huq's brother. Huq was to get £120,000 commission on the Railway scheme, and 6 annas of the £1,500,000 mining rights—£560,000 ! or nearly £700,000 in all. Mr. Watson's share in the scheme was valued by Mr. Winter himself at £400,000 as the following telegram shews:—

Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

(Winter, Bombay, to Watson, London)

"Must put through. Worth to you £400,000. Trust me."

This was the genesis of the scheme that was finally carried through by Mr. Cordery, and formally recommended by the Viceroy in Council for sanction to H. M's Secretary of State, in February 1886. Although Hawes, who is now, we believe, residing at Rajkote, was the man who originally conceived the scheme, the leading spirits therein were Abdul Huq, Mr Winter, and Mr. Watson. The original scheme was accomplished in so far as the Railway part of it was concerned, in 1883. The Mining concession was purposely kept back, until the Railway was successfully floated. The leading men in the mining scheme, as it stood in 1881, were Hawes and Huq. Mr. Forbes, of Bombay, and Mr. Winter were brought in to give confidence to Government in the standing of the promoters, but their interest in the scheme was to consist of their share in the Mining concession. Huq obtained £100,000 out of the £120,000 paid for the Railway concession, but what became of the remaining £20,000 we do not know. Hawes seems to have been dropped out of the scheme altogether, when it was found that neither the Rothchilds, through their solicitor Bebro, nor Seligman, the American financier, would take it up. Mr. Winter had found the right man in Mr. Watson, and when the scheme was again brought forward in 1884, the leading spirits therein were the triumvirate consisting of Huq, Watson, and Winter. Sir Salar Jung died early in 1883, while Huq had consolidated his power by the success of the Railway scheme, into which he had drawn Sir John Strachey, and that model of Residents, Sir Richard Meade, with Sir Alexander Fraser, and Mr. George Batten.

It was to no purpose that we exposed the true character of the Railway scheme again and again, Mr. Cordery was all powerful as Resident through the backing of the Foreign Office, while Huq had secured such support in London, that it seemed hopeless to contend against the influences that were leagued against the young Nizam. The retirement of Mr. Cordery and the appearance of Mr. Howell at the Residency, changed the whole face of matters. The Viceroy, we believe, was incensed at the deception practised upon him in the matter of the 60 lakhs offer, and by the successful prosecution of the Rumbold claims when he had absolutely prohibited the slightest assistance being given thereto, by the Residency. We owe more to Lord Dufferin personally we believe in these respects, than the official world and the Indian press will readily acknowledge. Lord Dufferin must for once in his life show himself implacable. He has been plainly misled by men whom our system of Government compelled him to trust, and he must throw all generosity aside, and deal with the men who have betrayed him, as the public interest demands. It was not until some months ago, that we learned that the Mining concession had been granted. We believed that the scheme had been abandoned altogether. So secretly does it seem to have been accomplished, that we do not remember to have seen even an allusion to the scheme in the Indian Press. At the very time when, as we now know, it was being sanctioned by Lord Ripon's Government, that Government had before it the information given in this article. It is certain that Lord Ripon was betrayed by some one about him, or he would have enquired instantly into the true nature of the scheme that Mr. Cordery was urging him to sanction, when he would have found that it was the same scheme precisely that we had disclosed to him as initiated in 1881, and as we supposed abandoned when the Railway scheme was accomplished.

GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE ENGLISH FREEMASONS.

ACCORDING to ancient practice, "on the Wednesday next following St. George's Day," the Grand Master of the year was installed, the new grand officers were nominated and clothed, and the feast of the year followed. This was the 15th annual installation of the Royal Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, and the temple in Great Queen-street was thronged with the rulers in the craft in expectation that his Royal Highness would preside. The throne, however, was occupied by Lord Latham, Deputy Grand Master. Lord Kensington was acting Deputy Grand Master, Lord Euston was acting Past Grand Master, and Colonel Sandeman and Sir Reginald Hanson were the Wardens. Below the dais, in the ranks of the Past Masters, was the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Halsbury, who, it was known, was nominated to the high position of Sneior Grand Warden, a post held in the last year by Prince Albert Victor. Grand Lodge having been opened, Sir Albert Woods, Garter, proclaimed his Royal Highness Grand Master for the year ensuing amid loud cheers. The cheers were renewed when it was announced that his Royal Highness had been pleased to reappoint the Earl of Carnarvon and the Early of Latham Pro and Deputy Grand Masters. The Lord Chancellor was then called to the throne and clothed in the insignia of Grand Warden. General Lord John Taylour was appointed and installed as Junior Grand Warden. Brother Asher Barfield, the elected Grand Treasurer, was clothed in the insignia of his office. After the officers had been appointed the Grand Lodge then passed in procession from the temple to the great hall, in which the stewards of the year had provided the feast. The president of the festival was Brother Lord Euston. The grand officers present were far more numerous than on previous occasions, and the gathering of brethren was also very great. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Brother Sir Arthur Sullivan, Past Grand Organist, and Brother E. M. Lott. The toasts of loyalty to the State and the craft were received with enthusiasm, and then were given those in elation to the institutions of the craft, including the charities, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, over whose festival the Royal Grand Master will preside, being placed in the front. Later, in the temple, the brethren joined the ladies, who had dined in another part of the great building, and a concert was given.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE STUDENTS.

EVERY night since the election of the General for the Nord, the vicinity of the Hotel du Louvre, where the General resides, and that part of the Rue Montmartre where the *France* and the *Cocarde* are published, have been the scenes of rather noisy demonstrations. The students took a prominent part, and of their doings the special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

On Friday, the 20th ult, some bold spirits among the students in the Quartier Latin conceived the idea of marching to the right bank of the Seine in a body to hoot the "Dictator," and have a free fight with the citizens who acclaim General Boulanger. They assembled in considerable numbers, and, marching arm-in-arm four abreast they broke through the thin line of police who were drawn up across the Pont Neuf. They made their way to the Palace du Palais Royal, shouting "*A bas Boulanger,*" and then took their way to the Rue Montmartre. There they were encountered by some Boulangists, who handled them very severely, and drove them to the Place des Victoires. There the police seem to have charged the combatants, and being far stronger men, mostly old soldiers, their fists and jack boots secured them an easy victory. The students, utterly broken up, regained the Quartier Latin in small straggling parties, with torn clothes, black eyes, and without their hats. Thereupon they vowed vengeance against the Boulangists, and armed with heavy sticks, prepared to renew the contest last evening.

Meanwhile, they determined to proceed to the Chamber of Deputies in a body to protest against their ill-usage by the police, who, they alleged, showed gross partiality in hitting and kicking the anti-Boulangists in broadcloth more savagely than the Boulangists in blouses and fustian jackets. A deputation of them, headed by M. G. Hubbard, made their appearance at the river side entrance of the Palais Bourbon about three o'clock, but they found the gates closed, whilst inside the guard turned out and fixed bayonets. Some parleying took place, and ultimately eight of these young gentlemen were allowed to enter with M. Hubbard. They were there permitted to draw up a formal protest against "the conduct of the police who brutally attacked us, in company with a troop of fanatics in the pay of the Boulangists, simply because we made a Republican and patriotic demonstration. In the name of the Republican youth we take this opportunity of asserting our sincerely Republican sentiments, our love of liberty, and our hatred of tyranny." M. Anatole de la Forge undertook to hand this protest to M. Floquet, and the delegates withdrew to join the body of students who stood awaiting their return on the Boulevard St. Germain, in front of the War Office. When they left there was quite a scene in the Salle des pas Perdus, where M. Loze, the Prefect of Police, happened to be present. He emphatically denied that the police favoured the Boulangists; but an angry group of Deputies surrounded him and refused to accept his explanations. M. Ernest Lefevre, a Vice-President of the Chamber, as well as one of the chief writers of the *Rappel*, threatened to bring the attitude of the police to the notice of the Chamber by means of an interpellation. Deputy Brugere, who seemed very excited, went up to the Prefect of Police, whom he addressed in these terms:—"M. le Prefet,—My son has been brutally used by the police. He was kicked in the small of the back. He still bears the marks of their brutal usage. His sole offence was shouting '*A bas Boulanger!*' I give you fair warning that he will go to the same place to-night, and again shout '*A bas Boulanger!*' I shall be with him, and if a policeman merely touches him I shall blow his brains out. Here is my revolver. Thereupon M. Brugere, who is member for the Dordogne, drew a revolver from his pocket, and presented it at the Prefect of Police, who walked away. M. Andrieux, who has been Prefect of Police, and knows what the police force has to put up with, sensibly remarked that if educated youths, even though they were sons of Deputies, objected to get knocked about they should keep out of rowdy street demonstrations.

Meanwhile the body of students, some two thousand strong, who had been stationed in front of the War Office, marched back to the Quartier Latin; but a large number of Boulangists had congregated, and, after a good deal of shouting, the rival parties attacked each other at the corner of the Rue du Bac. The shop of a dealer in China, who had piles of plates and dishes exhibited outside, suffered rather severely. Further up the Boulevard St. Germain, a column of police charged the combatants very impartially, but not very effectually, as they have no batons and could not, of course, use their swords. Neither of the two parties behaved well. Their tactics seemed to be to get held of a boy or a weak-looking man, drag him away, and pummel him. When the students got back to the Boulevard St. Michel, their head-quarters, they seized on a cart conveying a Boulangist, paper to the newsvendors and kiosks, overturned it, beat the driver, and made a bonfire with all the papers the van contained.

The dinner hour brought about an armistice, but the evening proved very stormy. In the Rue des Ecoles an advanced guard of students, armed with cudgels, drew up about eight o'clock. They were about five hundred strong. About half an hour later they were joined by another body of students about one thousand strong, and to the cry of "*Vive la Republique.*" "*A bas le Dictateur,*" the column marched towards the river. Their object was to cross the river and attack the Boulangists, and they would have succeeded, but for the admirable conduct of the police, who barred the access to the Pont St. Michel and blocked up all the side streets by which access to the other bridges could be obtained. Though the Sergeants de Ville had only their fists and feet to trust to, they were more than a match for the students. A body of about onehundred stout constables charged the students in the Place St. Michel, and they ran away up the Boulevards as far as the Place du Pantheon, where they found their way blocked by another body of police. They were thus virtually caged on the Boulevard St. Michel between the river and the Pantheon, and could only move up and down between those two extreme points. They kept shouting, "*Conspuez Boulanger,*" "*A bas Boulanger,*" and might have thus worked off their excitement; but suddenly, about half-past nine o'clock, a strong body of Boulangists appeared on the Boulevards, who, it is to be presumed, came in individually by the side streets. They raised the cry of "*Vive Boulanger,*" and attacked the students with great vigour. The police allowed the combatants to fight it out; but when the students were giving way, leaving the ground strewed with hats, fragments of clothing, and sticks, they made a vigorous charge, which settled the matter. The students retired to their *cafe*, and the Boulangists, largely reinforced by that time, were able to cry, "*Vive Boulanger*" to their hearts' content. By half-past eleven the Quartier Latin was fairly quiet.

The Boulangists mustered strongly in the Rue Montmartre, expecting an attack; but as it never comes, owing to the students having been prevented crossing the river, there was no great disturbance, and the perambulating bodies of Boulangists were easily dispersed. Yet some outrages were committed. I hear that a countryman of ours, who objects to Boulangism, was rather badly beaten for shouting "*A bas Boulanger.*" Towards midnight a body of roughs attacked a *cafe* on the Boulevard Poissonniere, where German beer is sold, and its windows were demolished with stones.

On Sunday morning M. Floquet received a deputation of the students, who preferred their complaints against the police. M. Floquet appealed to their better feelings. He said, he understood and sympathised with them. He had been a student, and at other times had taken part in manifestations; but disorder, street disturbances, could only profit the enemies of the Republic. He asked them to abstain from all manifestations. The students promised to do so for a week, provided they were not subjected to provocation. In the evening in the Quartier Latin there was a great deal of excitement, but the students were true to their promise to M. Floquet this morning. They congregated in their *cafes* but they did not sally fourth. The Boulangists congregated in large numbers on the eastern side of the Boulevards, but the students did not face them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London,

RUIN IN RUSSIA.

UNDER this heading, a correspondent of the *Telegraph* tells a terrible tale of the prevalent extreme poverty of the masses in Russia; of their sufferings and the method which Russian civilisation prescribes for enforcing payment of the heavy imperial taxes. In the course of a long letter, the correspondent says:—

The abject poverty, the boundless misery, and the fatalistic resignation of the Russian peasants, would evoke a feeling of sympathy in the heart of the most callous, and quench the last hope of the most sanguine taxgatherer. To say that agriculture in Russia has come to be a perfectly ruinous occupation, and that those who follow the plough—that is, practically, the entire population of Russia—are utterly unable to pay anything like the exorbitant taxes on which the Russian finance minister confidently relies for his feats of financial legerdemain, is to put the case so mildly as to be positively misleading. How this gentleman can draw up a statement based on alleged facts which are totally at variance with the true state of things is a mystery which only Russian *tschinovniks* can satisfactorily explain. The misery is as widespread as it is intense. From north, south, east, and west the same dismal tale is heard. The poverty of the peasants has in many places fallen far below the famine line. The Mir is over head and ears in debt, thousands are being kept alive by private charity, tens of thousands by begging and stealing, and numbers have died, and are daily dying, of hunger, and the *knout* is being briskly applied to those who have still a shelter from the snow and wind in the vain hope of making them contribute to the success of the finance minister's sleight-of-hand. A civilised European will not consent to die of starvation without letting his neighbours know what is the matter with him. On the other hand, a Russian peasant will accept his fate as meekly as Peter the Great's legendary serf, who promptly flung himself out of a window at his master's beck, or the Kukuana soldier in "Solomon's Mines." The most curious thing about the famine in Russia—for it is nothing less than a famine *en regle*—is the exceptionally favourable circumstances in which Russian agriculture was placed this year of all others. Thus among other things, the harvest last autumn was unusually abundant, and the fall in the value of the rouble was—in the first instance, at least—a gain to the peasant population, inasmuch as corn exporters are paid in foreign gold. But the very blessings of Heaven seem to change to curses in the land of the Czars, and the abundance of the harvest is looked upon by the people themselves as an unmitigated calamity.

The prices of rye and wheat have never yet been so low in Russia as they are at present, at least not once since the abolition of serfdom. One of the immediate results of this unprecedented fall in prices was the necessity of the peasants and landowners selling all the corn on hand in order to meet the demands of the taxgatherer, who was never so inexorable as this year. Landowners are almost as badly off now as farmers and peasants, and are compelled to let thousands of acres lie waste for want of seed and money. The north and north-east are in a terrible state: "In many villages the people have absolutely no food whatever. They are in a truly piteous plight. Those who have still anything disposable, left sell it for a trifle, the rest go and beg, but as round about there is nothing but the same monotonous misery, after having crawled from one indigent neighbour to another, they creep back to their hovels to sicken of hunger. There is no work to be had anywhere; no bread, no money. In many places hunger-typhus has made its appearance." With regard to the East we have unimpeachable testimony, which has been weighed by all the organs of the Russian press, and not found wanting. General Kossitsch, the Governor of Saratoff, after having paid a visit to the various districts of the enormous territory under his care, lately published a manifesto, in which he gives vent to his astonishment and regret at the hopeless ruin in which the people are plunged.

Under this Government, whose arrears of taxes to the tune of several million roubles were wiped out a few years ago by the authorities, arrears have been accumulating lately at a most rapid rate. Three and a half million roubles are now owing to the Treasury for taxes, and will remain owing as long as the Government of Saratoff exists. During the last few months more than half a million quarters of corn and a million roubles in money were borrowed from the Peasants' Assistance Fund, and not the slightest hope exists that the money will ever be repaid in any shape or form. The *Russian Gazette* of Moscow describes in very sombre colours the frightful state of indebtedness into which the peasants of the Government of Samara have drifted. "They have been receiving loans from merchants, petty traders, priests, monasteries, gendarmes, district elders, and district secretaries, of all of whom they are in constant dread, as they belong to that numerous category of officials 'who are able to destroy both the body and the soul.'" The rate of interest in this Government, though ruinous to peasants who, under the most favourable circumstances, might hope to earn from 5 to 8 per cent., is very favourable, compared with what it is in other parts of Russia. It fluctuates between 80 and 100 per cent. The land belonging to the Mir is being let for nominal rents to rich creditors, and more than 100,000 dessatines have been thus disposed of for periods of from two to twelve years, and the money received in advance has been already spent. In the West and North-West the outlook is to the full as bleak and cheerless.

The roads there are impassable, the land untilled, the cattle dying of various disorders—the progress of which there are no veterinary surgeons to stay—the most horrible diseases decimating the population, and eating away the strength of the survivors, and no doctors or others to lend a helping hand to the people.

In the central districts of Russia the state of things is not a whit better; indeed, if anything, it is worse. In the Government of Tula the peasants are kept alive—at least some of them are kept alive; many have died, and are dying of hunger—by the soup and bread which are daily distributed by a few wealthy landowners. But this charity, I am told by one who largely contributes to it, cannot last longer than the cold weather.

The summary measures taken to force the wretched peasants to pay the arrears of taxes this year are characteristic of the country; the wretches are bullied by the police, whipped with the *knout*, imprisoned, deprived of their land—which is sold by auction—and sent adrift into the world to rob or beg. The *Day* says that the Governor of Kieff has just issued a circular letter to the district and police officers, ordering them, in case the taxes are not paid punctually, to sell the land and pay the proceeds into the Treasury, the moment two months have elapsed from the day on which the payment is due. "The taxes are being taken from the very poorest persons" say these organs, "whose property and land are sold, whenever they are unable to pay." The *Moscow Gazette* informs its readers that the burning question of the day in the Kortschevo is the vigorous attempt made to collect the taxes and arrears. The most effectual method of collecting these moneys, adds that respectable organ, "is a sound *knouting*."

SEVERAL scenes suitable to a comedy of errors are supplied, says an English paper, by the law and police cases of a single day which it quotes. A commercial traveller is exhibited in the act of being lugged off to a police-court as the result of a dispute about his fare, which the servants of the Southwark and Deptford Tramway Company too hastily conclude he has not paid because hec annot produce his ticket. At the police-station a diligent search results in the finding of the ticket, and the scene being changed to Mr. Justice Granthams Court, the company pay fifty pounds and costs for their haste. This troublesome error had also cost the traveller the failure of a business engagement, and the consequent loss of a situation. At Bow-street a clerk accused of loitering at theatre doors with intent to pick pockets obtains a character so irreproachable that Mr. Bridge acquits him, and concludes the detective was mistaken. At Barnet a lady seeks relief from "insult and torture" inflicted on her "by artificial means." The means cannot be specified, but may be electricity or something of the kind, as she is roused in the middle of the night by torture worthy of the middle ages. This is evidently a part of the day's comedy of errors. Hardest o all is the case of the innocent cartman with that name of pleasant reminiscence among all readers of Dickens—Pinches. He, going along the street with his little boy, finds himself suddenly seized by the neck by a stalwart porter, and "kicked in a tender part of his body." The porter mistook him for one of a crowd whom he had been ordered to keep out of a club. For his zeal without discrimination he is "remanded in custody" for a week, and Mr. Pinces he is avenged.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 17.—Rangoon Spring Races.
" 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 19.—Rangoon Spring Races.
" 20.—Pentecost.
Whit Monday.
" 22.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Pachmari Sky Races.
" 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Simla Races.
" 7.—Simla Races.
July 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races.
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 25.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Oceana, 1,826 tons, Captain J Page, will sail to-day, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hindoo, 13 tons, Commander C E P Edwards, sailed yesterday with 250 deck passengers for Cutch-Mandvie and intermediate ports.

THE s s European, 1,736 tons, Captain W E Mandeno, arrived in harbour Tuesday evening from Liverpool, with a general cargo and railway iron.

THE s s Abeona, 1,405 tons, Captain S Corner, arrived yesterday morning from Middlesbro'. She carried 12 deck passengers, 8 Europeans and 4 Natives, and a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yeterday, for Marmagao and intermediate ports. She carried the following passengers:—Mrs. Ricot, a friend and an ayah for Marmagao and 65 deck for other ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Thibet	1671	G. W. Atkinson.	A	P. & O. Co.
" Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Shannon	...	C. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
" Britania	1991	J. Black	D	W. & A. Graham
" Othello	1934	J. Atkins	E	F. Muir & Co.
" Etolia	2108	W. Gill	F	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Strathmore	1333	J. Macdonald	J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Fastnet	1497	T. Darley	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" K. of S. George	1976	Thomas	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Rafford Hall	...	......	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Sirocco	1341	J. Gill	N	Captain.
" Highfield	1698	Simpson	O	J. Mackintosh.
" Australasian	2343	A. Simpson	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Murray	1373	Worfalk	Q	....

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
Ship. Colony	1691	Owens	1	W. & A. Graham & Co.
S.S. Greystoke	1377	P. W. Sherwood	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Niagara	2044	Meconachie	4	K. Nixon & Co.
" Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. Arbib	1646	H. Tarbig	6	Captain.
" Florence	1576	White	7	Captain.
" Thorndale	1970	Ethrington	8	The Bo. Co.
" Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	9	F. Muir & Co.
" Carlton	1322	Story	10	Captain.
Ship Boadicea	1895	......	11	......
S.S. Flamboro	1261	H. Russell	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Elpis	..	......	15	....

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	European (s)	Mandeno	Liverpool.
	Abeona (s)	Corner	Middlesbro'.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Coconada (s)	Anderson	Marmagoa.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
11 Rewa s ....Maun ....London, April 5.

DEPARTURES.
May 11.—Steamers Shahzada, Kapurthala and Brindisi.
May 12.—I. M. Steamer Tenasserim, Steamers City of Venice and Chyebassa, and American Ship San Joaquin.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
12 Quathlamba .... Natal.
14 Umballa s .... Bombay.
Camorta s .... Singapore.

May. DEPARTURES.
11 Merida s .... Calcutta.
12 Khandalla s .... Bombay.
13 Clan Macpherson. ...... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight of St. George (s),—1,800 packets wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 9,000 bags wheat, Ralli Bros; 15,750 bags wheat, Ralli Bros; 215 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ld.

Persia (s),—75 bales wool, Jadowjee Kimjee.

Rufford Hall (s),—5,000 bags wheat, Sanday and Co; 10,000 bags wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.

Brittania (s),—2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon (s),—26 cases gum Arabic, Damjee Kimjee s 25 cases gum Arabic, Tejpal Ketsee; 40 case, gum, Waljeebhoy Poonja and Co; 38 cases, gum; M Luckamsee; 167 bags rapeseed, The Bombay Co. Ld; 110 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Australasian (s),—56 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld 14 bales hides, Sherif Derirsh; 71 bags turmeric, Nuthoo Laljee; 20 bags gum, Rowjee Assaria; 155 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 12 bags gum, F. Hurst; 400 bags turmeric, Jadowjee Chapsee; 4 bags myrabolums, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 30 bags gum, Ismall Purdine; 5 bales hides, Cursetjee Jehanghir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Salerno (5),—3,000 bags wheat, Lyon and Co; 3,000 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagara (s),—3,000 bags wheat and 9,334 rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall (s),—3,000 bags wheat, Ralli Bros; 300 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

Fasnet (s),—1,800 bags wheat, Lyon and Co; 1,484 bags copra, G. Mottee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mameluke (s) 5,000 bags wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 2,500 linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,330 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Highfield (s),—500 bags wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 410 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 bags wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Bryn Glas (5),—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thorndale (s),—260 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 120 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thorndale (s),—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ld.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florence (s),—3,000 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.: 2,000 bags wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,581 bags rapeseed, 1,000 bags wheat, 1,334 bags poppy seed and 1,000 bags linseed, The Bombay Co. Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia (s).—500 bales mules and twist, D. C. Marker; 70 bales mule and twist, N. J. Abraham; 10 cases olibanum, Haji Essa Ellias and Co.

Thibet (s),—60 bales mule and twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 14 bales cotton, Haji Adam Esmal and and Co; 1,000 baskets onions, Rustomji Edulji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s),—25 bales cotton, Sata and Co; 18 bales cloth, Lyon and Co.

Venetia (s),—25 bales mule and twist, N. J. Abraham and Co; 125 bales cloth, Cursetji Bomonji and Co; 110 bales mule and twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Venetia (s),—134 bags myrabollums, Benn Ashley and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Capt R F McCrea, Beng, Royal Art, on leave, from Jullundur.

Lt Q E Rogers, Beng, 19 B I, medical certificate, from Mussouri.

Lt D Forbes Tempill, Beng, 2nd Bat, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Barriely.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 16.

Lt H F Head, Bo, Royal A rt, on duty, to Ahmedala.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	842½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	895
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,330	$125 / 250		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	192½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	5 5
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1375
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 6	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	650
South well stin.	1 000			...	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 345	100	100	Rs. 4	1 0
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,0..	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	350
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	870
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	970xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	980
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	660
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	580
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350	Rs. 500	505
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2.	755
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	820
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	660
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	730
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 / 795
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 8	1300
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	250	Rs. 15	305
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	50		420
Increased	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1½	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,00	20	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,115
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	[illegible]
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,575
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	167½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,510
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	1,302½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	745
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,00	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	550
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,00	1,000	...	190
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,050
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,010
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,5 0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10	,000	Rs. 55	
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	600
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	255xd
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	..	420
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,900	1,000		–	670

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	..
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	103
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Fa tory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a15	......	16
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	89
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	65
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	83
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	120
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	121
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	45
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	232
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	63
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	80
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	75
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs. 5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	112
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	111
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	88
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	122
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	60
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	64
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	120
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	100

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam)	100		Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	8 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	90
Bengal (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13p. ct. a	200
Do. contributory	100	13p. ct. a	100
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	48
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	40
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	18
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int. a	69
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p. ct.	54
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	44
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nm
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	5 p. ct.	52
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	59
Loobah	100	12p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	83
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	24
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	22
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	56
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	38
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	2p. ct. a	56
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	80
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	38
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10ad.int.	93
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	180
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	18
Washabari W. Dooars	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony of the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOODMIXTURE.

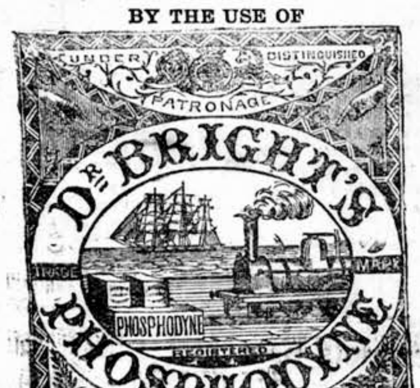




ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
HELIOTROPE | MAGNOLIA
Atkinson's renowned
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. There fore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MAY 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW YARN BALANCE,
FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.



Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
Mess Presidents - - }
Club Stewards - - - }
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. **For 1st quality Ginger Ale.**
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. **For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.**
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. **For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.**
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

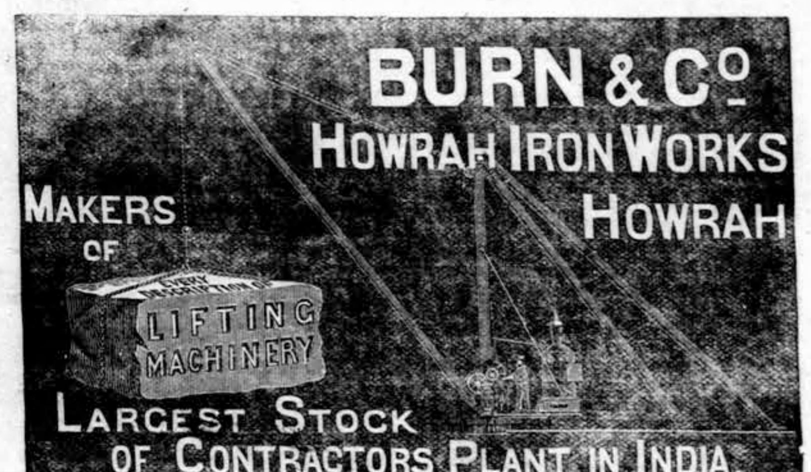
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

PETER MÖLLER'S
REGISTERED
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.





VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.



Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO SUFFERERS.
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Testimonial
From Miss J. HOULDSWORTH, Rozelle, Ayr, N.B.
"I am glad to be able to tell you that the HARNESS' ELECTRIC BATTERY BELT has been very beneficial in strengthening the system generally, as well as instrumental in relieving the Neuralgic pains from which I have suffered.

NEURALGIA & DEBILITY.

Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, should at once stop physicing, and remit ... for HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.
52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
Corner of Rathbone Place

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT
A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul Junctionac	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
ion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Soorla	Mandwa	Nerel	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Tannaha	Khundwaab	Padesdari	Damergau
Deewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junctionab	Beeth	Lanowleea	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Wurdahb
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kharde	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Kussaraba	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Jooroolee	[illegible]asee R
Baligaum	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Nassick Rda	Itarsee (for	Patus	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad	Dhondb	Packney
Niphar	Rampur	Bhrebail	Sholapurac
L[illegible]saigaum	Bagra	Decksal and	Hoodgee
Munmar	Seorri	Bheemwan	Kurubgam
Nandgauma	Sohagporead	Kartruz	Doodnea
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Goodoor
Chellsgaum	Bankeri	Warenguam	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Babai	Narguum	Shahabadabc
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Wadi
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulsapoor	Nulwar
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	Yedaherry
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Sydapore Road
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Julumb	Kistna
Julgaum		Sheagauma	Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad-Secunderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbd	Ningala	Luuidhar	Sanashr
Chuda	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Kundli	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From 5 to 15 minutes for Refreshment 30 minutes after Dinner, 40 minutes for Dinner

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr **Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF, 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; Bombay : Kemp & Co; Calcutta : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

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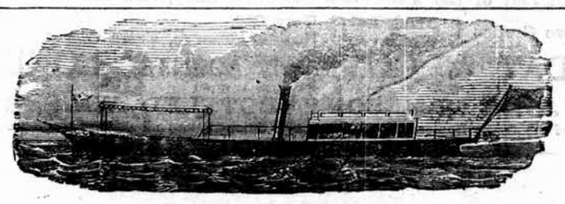
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